Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXV NO. 122 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

New Charter Of Rights To U. S. Labour

Price For Existence Of Empire

Inskip On Importance Of Maintenance Of Trade Routes

LONDON, May 24.

Although Sir Thomas Inskip was dealing with the problem of Empire Defence at the Imperial Conference this afternoon, he previously outlined his views on this subject at the Empire Press Union Conference which is now meeting.

He emphasised that the question of defence was no longer the sole interest of the United Kingdom and stressed the principle of primary responsibility of each portion of the Empire for its own defence.

The Empire was as vulnerable in its part as at the centre and the maintenance of trade routes was a price essential to the existence of the Empire.

The plan had been prepared to meet any emergency and maintain unsevered co-ordination between different parts of the Empire. Little remained to be done in perfecting the training of the three defence services. He felt that the press too strongly emphasised the vulnerability of Britain to air attack.

Sir Thomas Inskip mentioned that 59 Dominions and Indian officers passed through the Imperial Staff College.—Reuter.

COLONIAL DEFENCE NOT TOUCHED

LONDON, May 24.

It is understood that Sir Thomas Inskip exhaustively surveyed the organising of problems of British rearmament, but did not specifically touch Colonel defence measures, which he is expected to review at a later meeting.

Dominions Defence Ministers, who spoke gave a resume of their problems and how they were tackling them but, it is understood, no plans have been yet mooted for a common defence policy for the Empire.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF DEFENCE

Imperial Conference Discussions

LONDON, May 24.

An Imperial Conference communique states that the question of defence was considered at the fifth meeting of principal delegates in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons, Mr. Lyons presiding.

Sir Thomas Inskip opened the discussion followed by Mr. Ian Mackenzie, Minister for National Defence, Canada and Sir Archdale Parkhill, the Australian Minister for defence.

The meeting adjourned till tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

WHAT ROCKEFELLER LEFT?

NEW YORK, May 24.

After his philanthropies and transference of many holdings to his son Mr. Rockefeller has left "a relatively small and very liquid estate" according to the family spokesman.—Reuter.

PALESTINE REPORT

To Be Signed Next Month

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Commons the Colonial Secretary announced that the report of the Royal Commission on Palestine was expected to be signed in the middle of June.

The Government hoped to reach conclusions without delay and would be publishing their conclusions and the report simultaneously.

Parliament would have the usual opportunities for discussing the report and Government's conclusions.—Reuter.

Meagre Prospects Of Armistice In Spain

GOVT. DETERMINED TO CRUSH INSURGENTS

Rebels Consider Proposals As Manoeuvre Of Enemies

LONDON, May 24.

While France, Germany and Belgium have favourably received the British Proposal for an armistice in Spain, parties principally concerned oppose the suggestion.

GOVT. DETERMINED

After a four-hour meeting the Spanish Government at Valencia decided that no peace was possible until the insurgents were completely crushed.

How Rebels View It

The armistice proposal is greeted with hostility by all newspapers in insurgent territory. Official circles at Burgos say they cannot discuss the proposal which they regard as a manoeuvre of the insurgents' enemies.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS BEAT RETREAT

GOVT. ADVANCE OVER WIDE AREA

War Material And Lorries Seized

MADRID, May 24.

Government troops claim to have advanced over a wide area on the right wing of the Guadalajara front to a depth of six miles east of Cifuentes, capturing seven villages. They state they have effected a turning movement against the insurgents consisting mostly of Moor and Italian detachments which fought at Guadalajara, reinforced by other Italians.

INSURGENTS RETREAT

It is asserted that the insurgents, surprised by sudden appearance of 20 tanks and other mechanised units, offered no serious resistance and retreated abandoning large quantities of war materials and several lorries.—Reuter.

ANOTHER GERMAN ON TRIAL

Prisoner From Basque Front

BILBAO, May 24.

A third German airman named Wandel, who was recently captured on the Basque front, will be tried on a charge of Military rebellion. The first hearing will be this evening. Wandel gave evidence at the trial of the other two Germans last week.— Reuter.

PAY BILL FOR MONARCH

Labour Demand For Inquiry Into Provision Made In Civil List Defeated

LONDON, May 24.

When the House of Commons considered details of the Civil List Bill, Mr. Attlee moved to make provisions in the Civil List to last one year only. He explained that the resolution was not due to republicanism or opposition to constitutional monarchy or cheese paring economy. Labour was prepared to see that adequate and proper provision was made for the Royal Family.

They had a great demonstration of popular feeling at the Coronation. Unquestionably the people liked certain amount of pomp and circumstances, but there was the greatest difference between occasional displays of pageantry and continual observance of ritual which accounted to a large extent for the elaboration of the standard of life surrounding the monarchy.

He did not think it right that the King was also expected always to live on parade. He suggested an enquiry into the whole question of what provision should be made for the Monarch. They were not prepared to accept the standard laid down by the Civil List.

Mr. Churchill hoped that Mr. Attlee would not press the motion. During the last few weeks there had been absolutely clear manifestation that it was the wish of an overwhelming majority of all parties that the pomp and circumstances hitherto associated with monarchy should not be parted away.

Liberal Sir Archibald Sinclair believed that monarchy was performing a vital service. He thought there was general agreement that a greater measure of simplicity should be introduced into the regime of monarchy.

Mr. Attlee's amendment was rejected by 204 votes against 102.

The money resolution was adopted without a division.

The second resolution dealing with the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall was also agreed to without division and the third resolution declaring it expedient to amend the law relating to Civil List was carried by 202 votes against 97.—Reuter.

Brighton Reception

Wreaths Placed At Monument To India's Dead In Great War

BRIGHTON, May 23.

The hosts who welcomed 350 Indian guests at the Royal Pavilion included in addition to the Deputy Mayor, the Mayoress of Brighton and the Mayor and Mayoress of Hove. The guests and distinguished townsfolk afterwards sat informally for tea at Corn Exchange.

Captain Hari Singh in a speech in reply to the Deputy Mayor who welcomed the guests said, "We are very proud of the wonderful reception in Brighton and are taking back the highest memories of the people of this country."

The Indian contingent was taken on a trouf of Brighton before arriving at Chattri where the Mahomedans, Hindus and Christians each laid wreaths at the monument of India's dead in the Great War.—Reuter.

President's Message To Congress

MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Ban On Exploitation Of Unorganised Workers And Child Labour

WASHINGTON, May 24.

"The time has arrived for us to take further action to extend the frontiers of social progress," declared President Roosevelt in a special message to the Congress recommending the enaction of new Labour Law providing minimum wages and maximum hours and ban on products of child labour and employers who exploit unorganised labour.

The message did not mention specific standards of hours and wages, which have been left to the Congress to work out.—Reuter.

REVIVAL OF NRA

WASHINGTON: May 24.

Senator Black, representative, Connery, has prepared a bill for immediate introduction in both Houses establishing a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents and a 35 to 40 hour working week. The administration of the Act would be supervised by a Labour Standards Board of five who, in exceptional cases, would alter the standards of individual industries. The Bill would thus virtually revive the N.R.A. as far as Labour standards are concerned.—Reuter.

BUDAPEST PARALYSED

Severe Cloudburst Floods Buildings: Transport Standstill

BUDAPEST, May 24.

Hundreds of buildings were flooded and a number collapsed following a Cloudburst of tropical intensity. Floods paralysed the City, cutting off electricity supplies and stopping trams, while a number of boats capsized on the Danube.—Reuter.

HURRICANE HAVOC IN POLAND

WARSAW, May 25.

Thirty-one persons were drowned and tremendous damage caused by a hurricane accompanied by hail and lighting in the Cracow area.

Cloudburts caused the river to overflow over a wide area. Thousands of cattle were drowned and many houses washed away. Sappers from Cracow are engaged in rescuing the marooned inhabitants from roofs.

In Miechow terror-stricken convicts tore at the bars of the prison as the flood waters threatened to trap them, but the situation is now in hand.—Reuter.

HEAVY DEATHROLL IN WARSAW

WARSAW, May 24.

Deathroll in the floods is now forty. Hundred and twenty houses have been destroyed and many more damaged. Bridges, roads and crops have suffered enormously.—Reuter's Special.

DROWNING TRAGEDY IN JUMNA

NEW DELHI, May 24.

Three young boys were drowned in the river Jumna while swimming near New Delhi water works. Two bodies still remain untraced, while the third that of a young Muslim boy of ten who was drowned near the Railway bridge was later recovered.—United Press.

Congress Out To Wreck Constitution

JAWAHAR ANSWERS A QUESTIONNAIRE

Analogy Of Democratic Countries Out Of Place

RANGOON, (By Air Mail)

During his recent flying visit to Moulmein Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was requested by Mr. U. Tun Win, Chairman of the Moulmein Nehru Reception Committee, to answer fouteen questions regarding Swaraj, Ministry and Congress and electoral position of Indians in Burma.

Swaraj And India Act

Pandit Jawaharlal in his replies declared that 'Purna Swaraj' was impossible of achievement through the India Act and that Congress entered the Legislatures to work that Act which is undemocratic and which stood utterly rejected by the Congress. He thought communal electorates to be bad and a hindrance to the achievement of freedom, "but it may not be the greatest hindrance."

Indians In Burma

As regards Indians in Burma, he expressed the opinion that they should join in a common electorate with Burmans. He was also of the view that Indians could not protect their interests in opposition to the great majority, but that they might do so in co-operation with Burmans.

TEXT OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following is the questionnaire with Panditji's reply:—

No. 1: Is it a fact that the following mandate was given by the Indian National Congress to Mahatma Gandhi to claim at the Round Table Conference Purna Swaraj, meaning "Complete Independence," to give the nation control over the army, external affairs, finance, fiscal and economic policy.

Answer: "Yes."

NO SWARAJ THROUGH IT.

No. 2: Has this claim been granted by the Government of India Act?

Answer: "No. Very far from it."

No. 3: Would it be possible to attain Purna Swaraj by working the Government of India Act?

Answer: "Certainly not. Therefore the Congress rejects the Act utterly."

No. 4: If it is not possible what is the object of the Congress Party entering the Legislative Councils?

Answer: "To wreck the Government of India Act and work for a Constituent Assembly."

NOT DEMOCRATIC.

No. 5: Will a Governor allow a party to form a ministry if its sole object is to wreck the Reforms?

Answer: In several provinces Governors have actually invited Congress leaders to form ministries in spite of the declared policy of the Congress to wreck the Reforms. The Congress Leaders refused to form ministries because Governors did not give assurances not to interfere."

No. 6: Is it not the fact that a ministry in a democratic country accepts office to work the constitution.

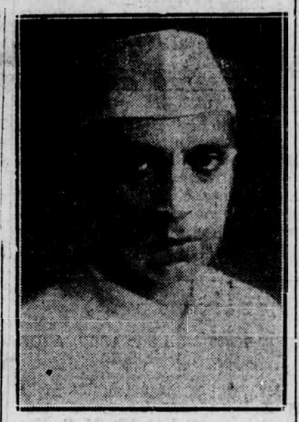
Answer. "It is an undoubted fact in a democratic country. This however does not apply to India, which under British rule is not a democratic country. The act is not democratic."

REJECTION AND ACCEPTANCE.

No. 7: Is it not your candid opinion that the rejection of the Reforms and acceptance of office are inconsistent?

Answer: "They are inconsistent. But the fundamental inconsistency lies in the Act itself. The Act talks of responsibility, but does not give it. Therefore the Congress enters the councils to destroy it, not to work it. A person may in theory accept office not to co-operate but to work for a revolutionary change as far as possible.

No. 8: Would it be possible under the Government of India Act for the Governor to give a pledge that he will not exercise his powers of veto and gratification?



Pt. Jawahralal Nheru

Answer: "Yes. Many eminent jurists, including Mr. Berriedale Keith, have declared that Governors may give the assurance demanded by the Congress."

LEGISLATURE AND RESPONSIBILITY.

No. 9: You have heard that the House of Representatives in Burma refused the Demand in Part 1 of the Budget by which the allowances of 18,000 pensioners were affected?

No. 10: If such a thing happens what would you suggest to remedy or rectify the error?

Answer to (9 and 10) together. "I do not know anything about the particular matter. But given responsibility what the Legislature does must be presumed to be right."

No. 11: Do you think that communal representation in the legislative bodies is the greatest hindrance towards Home Rule?

Answer: "It is bad and a hindrance—but it may not be the greatest hindrance."

INDIANS IN BURMA

No. 12: You know in Burma the Burmese people have no difference of castes or creed?

Answer: "Yes."

No. 13: Do you not think that Indians in Burma should all join in the common electorate instead of claiming for a seperate communal representation?

Answer: "Yes."

No. 14: There are 13 Indians out of 132 members in the House of Representatives. Do you think they are able to protect their interests?

Answer: "Certainly not if it means in opposition to the great majority. But they may do so in co-operation with Burmans."—A. P.

Defence Tax On Profits

Finance Bill Contains Concessions To Firms Liable To Pay

LONDON, May 24.

The Finance Bill issued to-day contains several concessions to firms liable to the National Defence contribution.

The most important is that they are entitled to take the average profits of any three out of four years ending 1936 or any two out of three years ending 1935 as the basis of the tax. The accounting period for the tax is 1st January 1937.

The graduation tax has been likewise modified. Also firms may apply for an increase of the statutory percentage of capital whereon the tax is charged owing to exceptional risks or exceptional wastage of assets.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury informed the House of Commons that the number of firms liable to the national defence contributions is about 35,000. Reuter's Special.

DEMAND FOR PENNY A WORD RATE

Empire Press Union On Property Rights In News

LONDON, May 24.

The Empire Press Union Conference met and adopted a comprehensive resolution on the question of cheaper deferred newspaper press rate for background matter. The resolution expressed appreciation of the action of cable wireless in introducing deferred press rate to certain parts of the Empire, but regretted the limitations on this, firstly because it fell short of the Empire Press Union's objective of a penny a word for such telegrams throughout the Empire, secondly, because the scope was confined to India, Australia and South Africa and thirdly because it was accompained by weakening restrictions. The Council was instructed to pursue discussions in this connection.

Sir Roderick Jones sympathised with the views of Lord Strickland (Malta) in objecting to foreign propaganda broadcast in English and suggested that the Conference should turn its mind to this very grave question and that of property right in news. Other speakers urged the Council to take up the matter at an early opportunity.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS.

APPEAL TO SPANISH CONTESTANTS.

LONDON, May 24.

The Chairman's Sub-Committee of the Non-Intervention Committee has decided to appeal to both sides in Spain to conduct operations with the utmost regard to humanitarian considerations, it is learned to-night.—Reuter.

600 VICTIMISED?

CALCUTTA, May 24.

On enquiries made of the Labour leaders who had taken active part in running the recent jute strike, the "United Press" is informed that contrary to the assurance given by the Bengal Premier altogether about 600 strikers have been victimised in Bauria, Titaghur and Jagadda centres and criminal cases are still pending against nearly 200 strikers and about 20 Labour leaders.

It is understood that a satisfactory solution of these points will be attempted at a conference of the strike leaders and representatives of the Jute Mill Association convened by the Premier tomorrow.—United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

A Saraswat, bachelor, European qualification, salary over Rs. 400 p.m., desires to marry, no subcaste restrictions. Correspondence must be confidential. Write Box No. 8394, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Two Salesmen on 50, stenographer on 40-60, and accountants. Apply urgently: Bow and Goldwyn, Kirti Building, Forbes Street, Bombay.

Wanted Clerks, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, Graduates, Teachers, Spinning & Weaving Masters, Fitters to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (8395)

Wanted energetic Canvassers to sell Silk, Sarees, Shirtings and Suitings cloths and Hosiery for a firm of 22 years' standing. Pay Rs. 150 with extra bonus. Apply sharp to the Gupta Hosiery Mills, registered, Ludhiana. (8389)

Wanted: Manager for a new branch office to be opened shortly at Bombay of a progressive Ins. Co., with Head Quarters at Lahore, starting salary and consolidated Travelling Allowance 650 p.m. plus commission. Well connected educated gentlemen need apply, giving some idea of personal connections and experience in life, to "A" c|o Insurance News, 10|6 Nisbet Road, Lahore. (5532)

57. LISTENERS WANTED

This is a new vocation suggested by a talk from the Bombay Broadcasting Station on last Sunday. There may be some great talkers amongst our readers who might require the services of quiet Listeners. The Listeners have to sit quiet and keep on listening to what the talker says, get the prearranged fee, smile and go home. Those who want such Listeners may please send in their (Prepaid) Adlets under Heading No. 57. (108)

147. SCHOOLS (UPCOUNTRY)

Wanted—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U. P. Government. Applications for July session 1937 are being considered now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (5440)

153. CLASSES

Wanted candidates for Telegraph and Station Master class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight. Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (8329)

155. TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

Wanted candidates to qualify Civil Engineers by Post. British India Technical College (Deptt. B), Sukkur (Sind). (8361)

158. PROFESSORS.

Wanted an Assistant Professor in Mathematics. Minimum qualification 1st Class M.A. or M.Sc. with distinction. Salary Rs. 100-20|2-200. Applications stating age, experience and qualifications should reach the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Shanti Sadan, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad, on or before the 3rd of June. (8390)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College. (Estd. 1919.) Imparts sound instruction in the homoeopathic system of healing in particular and in the auxiliary branches of medical science in general. Full course consists of 4 years. New term begins on 10th June. Applications for admission from matriculates will be entertained. For full particulars apply to the Registrar, Chowna House, Sleater Road, Bombay, 7. (8330)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD. BOMBAY

Mr. M. M. Kamath, Narayan S. Kamath and Vasudeo S. Kamath sons of late Mr. M. S. Kamath of Mangalore have notified to the Company that the Company's Share Certificate No. 1845 standing in their late father M. Sarvotham Kamath's name has been either misplaced or lost and has requested us to issue a duplicate certificate for the same. NOTICE is hereby given that the duplicate share certificate will be issued in favour of Mr. M. M. Kamath, Mr. Narayan S. Kamath and Mr. Vasudeo S. Kamath if no complaint is lodged with us about the possession of share within one month of this date. Dated this 25th day of May 1937.

JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA.
Manager.
8393.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
Insolvency No. 255 of 1937.

Re: PURSHOTTAMDAS JIWANLAL RAMOLIA alias PURSHOTTAMDAS JIWANDAS RAMOLIA, who till lately was dealing in shares and securities in Bombay and who till lately resided at Ahmedabad but whose present whereabouts are not known ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: (1) Messrs. N. V. KHANDWALA & CO., a firm (2) CHIMANLAL POPATLAL and (3) AMRATLAL RATANCHAND & SONS, a firm: ... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 21st day of May, 1937 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 24th day of May, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
8533.

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Members of The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., will be held at the Office of the Society, Bombay Mutual Building, on SATURDAY, THE 12TH JUNE, 1937, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors, and the audited Revenue Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1936.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. U. S. DESAI and Mr. B. G. KHER, who retire by rotation and who are eligible for re-election.
3. To consider the appointment of a sixth Director on the Board.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.
(5531)

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BONAFIDE SALE on SUNDAY, the 30th May, 1937, at 10-30 in the morning at 1st Floor, "The Cliff", Carmichael Road, off Pedder Road, where the property of European and Parsi Gentlemen has been removed for the convenience of the sale, comprising valuable and artistic drawing, dining, bed room and household furniture, Frigidaire, Oil paintings, Porcelain Figures, Old China English glassware, Crockery and similar other household articles.

Property will be on view three days before the sale. Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned.

Sale of one Citroen Saloon Car No. X 3274 on account of the estate of the late Bai Sirinbai Merwanji Dalal; and on account of the concerned one Oldsmobile Touring Car No. W 2241 at the Zenith Automobile Co., Next to Brady's Flats, Colaba Causeway, on Wednesday the 26th instant at 3-30 P. M.

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India ,,	24th ,,	9th July
Borneo ,,	9th July	24th
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Central Office For All India Women's Conference

Enormous Growth In Scope And Extent Of Work, Necessitates Appointment Of Paid Organiser, Says Mrs. Cousins

MADRAS, (By Mail).

A largely attended and successful gathering of ladies was held on the 15th instant at "Anandagiri", Ootacamund, under the auspices of the All-India Women's conference After half an hour of enjoyable piano music by Mrs. Cousins and Indian songs by girls of the Hindu Girls School, Mrs. Gall, of the National Women's Council of Bengal, who presided said that there were many points of view in India and anxieties in every corner of political India to-day, but women in this conference were meeting on a different plane. She believed that the sisterhood of women of all nations, creeds and views transcended the dissensions of party politics and could perhaps be the strongest force for creating peace and goodwill because the heart of a woman instinctively went out to all who needed help. "It is part of her nature. That is the grat bond between women." She hoped their gathering together would strengthen the bond of all present in their efforts, great or small, for the welfare of India to-day.

Letters were then read form H. H. the Yuvarani of Mysore and Lady Mirza Ismail (President of the Mysore Constituency) regretting their absence due to illhealth and conveying their good wishes for the success of the meeting

MRS. COUSINS' SPEECH

Mrs. Cousins, President A.I.W.C., then gave a short resume of the history of the conference since it was initiated in Madras in 1926 serve the interests of women and children, by uniting the various organisations, which were then in existence, for annual conferences, first in their locality (called constituencies) and then in an All-India session. There are now 137 such large constituencies of which the Tamil Nadu is one.

Mrs. Cousins proceeded to outline the work that was done first for Educational reform culminating in the establishment of the first College for Home Science in India. The Lady Irwin College in Delhi. Then cam ethe expansion to social reform work and the agitation for the abolition of Child marriage, for all kinds of Reform Bills to improve the laws regarding the Inheritance Rights of women, Maternity Benefits Children's Acts, Health measures, women's Parks; then concentration on gaining equal political status for women in the new Reforms which was resulted in the remarkable fact that nearly five million women voted in the recent elections and India now has 56 women legislators. The movement of women for non-communalism was and is very marked. Women also have awakened to their duties as demanders of goods and the Conference members are fostering Indian industries and especially cottage industries and helping to improve village life and create schemes for lessening unemployment.

BELONG TO NO PARTY.

Then she continued: We are practising ourselves in organising committees, studying problems, holding meetings, keeping ourselves united and tolerant, electing our conference representatives, encouraging women to use their political votes though as a conference while we are patriotic, we belong to no party. We circularised all candidates for the recent election on our 8 fold points, but as a conference we put up no candidate of our own, and when members took part in the elections they did so in their private capacity."

There has been enormous growth in the scope and extent of the work and now it is imperative that the conference starts a Central Office with a paid Organiser, and for this we want all parts of India to help.

CENTRAL WORK.

One Ooty Indian lady has already given a hundred rupees for the Central work and we shall make collections for the Central Fund during the coming weeks in Ooty. Mrs. Cousins concluded by saying:

"There is joy and strength in Union, in sisterhood, in conferring together, in growing as a whole body of womanhood with the times, in holding conferences on those subjects which so intimately affect all women, in creating a single high standard for men and women equally in money affairs, in morality in citizenship, in opportunities of service, and a way to these is for the residents of Ooty to form a conference committee and sub-constituency and then through their delegates share in the thrilling experience of attending the next annual All-India Conference at Nagpur.

Amongst those [illegible] year Mrs. Norman Walker Mrs Skrine, Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs Sastri, Mrs C. R. Ramarao, Mrs. Krishna Rao Miss Thivambala, Miss Woolley, Miss Silvertone, Mrs. Tod, Miss Swaminandhan, Mrs. Cama, Mrs. Krishna Menon, Mrs Venkatarama Aiyer, A. P.

Aligarh Professor As League Economist

SIMLA, May 23.

It is learnt that Dr. B. N. Kaul, formerly Chairman of the Department of Economics, Muslim University, Aligarh, and at present Head of the Department of Economics, University of the Punjab, Lahore, has been appointed a member of the Financial Section of Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations Secretariat in the category of a specialist

He is expected to leave for Geneva shortly to take up his appointment.—United Press.

CAN YOU WORK AS A LISTENER?

In our efforts of reducing Unemployment to a certain extent we are getting an excellent response from the Employers and a number of Jobless persons, whose Adlets are taken by us Free of any Charge under Heading No. 56 are gradually getting jobs from the readers. Last Sunday at 9 p. m. we heard an entertaining talk on the Bombay Broadcast and the speaker, Mr. G. George passed on the Air a bright suggestion for a new Job for the Jobless. With due appreciation of his suggestion we have prepared a new Heading for our Tabulated Adlets. It is No. 57, Listeners Wanted. As explained in the said Heading we invite the readers who would like to get assistance of some quiet Listeners to give ears to all that they talk, talk, talk. The Adlets should be worded something like this:

57. LISTENERS WANTED

Wanted a quiet Listener to give her (or his) ears with great patience to all that is said by an Old Lady. Service daily half hour. Remuneration Rs. 20 per month. Apply Box No. 0000, "The Bombay Chronicle."

Talkers who do not get enough of people to hear patiently to what they are talking, will find this suggestion of great value. We know of certain people who even do not shirk talking to walls and in such cases the Hired Listeners will serve excellently. Kindly remember that you will be reducing Unemployment to a certain extent.

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Skin Itch Cause Curbed Overnight

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm, kills the germs the very first night and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble. The guarantee protects you.

DOUBLED UP WITH STOMACH PAIN!

Now a "New Man"

Do *you* endure agonies from stomach trouble? Do *you* dread to eat even the simplest meals and long for relief from your pain? Then here is good news for you. For *sure* relief is at hand as this letter proves. It comes from Mr. J. W.:

"Having now fully recovered from severe stomach pains, I felt I could not sit down again and enjoy my meals—which I have been unable to eat without suffering great pain—without writing and sincerely thanking your wonderful Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I started trying all sorts of tonics and remedies, but they only eased the pain for a time and then back it came as bad as ever.

"One night I came home doubled up with pain. My sister told me that a friend had been suffering with stomach troubles and recommended your Powder—so as a last desperate trial I sent out for it. I can honestly say it has made a new man of me, so I thank you once again for that wonderful Powder of yours, the best of all remedies for stomach sufferers."

What Maclean Brand Stomach Powder has done in this case it can do for you. Get a bottle to-day—but be careful to avoid cheap substitutes. Ask for Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, the one with the red seal, and see the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle and carton. Never sold loose. Also in tablet form.

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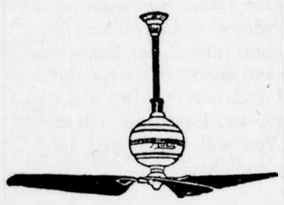

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BHARAT

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TARA

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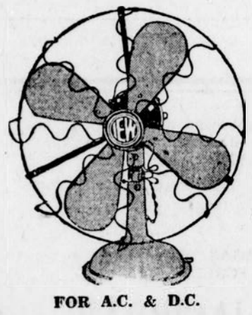

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Servants Of India Secretary Deported

Kodanda Rao Not Allowed By French Police To Proceed To Saigaon

POONA: May 24.

Information has been received here how Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, a member of the Servants of India Society and its Secretary, who is on a world-tour, had the 'thrill' of being considered as "a dangerous person," and consequently deported at the hands of the authorities in the Government of French Indo-China.

It is revealed that on the 10th inst. Mr. Kodanda Rao was about to proceed to Saigaon, when the French Police at Phnom Penh, told him that he could not proceed to Saigaon, but would have to return to Bangkok immediately by the next available means of transport.—United Press.

RISE IN COST OF LIVING

Labour Disputes Lead To Loss Of 62,484 Working Days In March

Following summary is taken from the "Labour Gazette" for April, 1937:—

In April 1937 the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City, with July, 1914, prices equal to 100 was 104, the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained stationary at 96.

IN AHMEDABAD.

In March, 1937, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 73, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles declined by two points to 64.

IN SHOLAPUR.

In March, 1937, the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 72, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles declined by one point to 66.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

In March, 1937, the wholesale prices index number, with July, 1914, prices equal to 100, was 110, being seven points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles was 106, being six points higher than in the preceeding month. Among food grains cereals rose by five points to 100 due to a rise of two points in rice, seven pomts in wheat and ten points in bajri. Pulses advanced by nine points to 85 on account of a rise in the prices of both gram and turdal. The index number for the whole group of food grains went up by six points to 97. The index number for the "Sugar" group advanced by four points to 100 owing to a rise in the prices both of refined sugar and gul. The index number for the "Other food" group rose by eight points to 136 owing to a rise of 10 points in turmeric, seven points in ghee and eight points in salt. The index number for the non-food group was 112 as compared with 105 in the preceding month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

During March, 1937, there were five industrial disputes, two in Bombay, two at Ahmedabad, and one at Gokak. The number of work people involved in these disputes was 3,742 and the number of working days lost was 62,484.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy has been unanimously elected by the Bombay Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India to act for Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas on the Central Board during the latter's absence from India in connection with the Indo-British Trade talks in London.

MONSOON GETTING MORE ACTIVE

POONA, May 24.

Thunderstorms have been fairly widespread in Lower Burma, Orissa and Bihar and occurred locally in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Mysore and South Madras and at a few stations in North Madras Coast, West Central Provinces, East United Provinces, Bengal and Assam.

The Western disturbance caused local dust or thunderstorms in Punjab and Kashmir and at a few stations along North-West Frontier.

Temperatures were appreciably above normal in Baluchistan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-5-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —019 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.2 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.6 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 108 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-5-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NO DEPLETION IN NUMBER OF WORSHIPPERS

Diwan On Travancore Proclamation

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

Sir C. P. Ramaswami, Diwan of Travancore, dwelt on the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation, at the opening function of the All-Kerala Inter-Religious Student Conference at Alwaye.

Sir Ramaswami said that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, in issuing that Proclamation, on Temple Entry had been actuated by two fundamental ideas. Young in years but old in wisdom, His Highness wanteu to break down the spirit of compartmentalism and separatism which were preventing India from rising to her full stature. His Highness was also anxious that there should be no differences between man and man in the temple of God. The remedy was to establish equality and equity and those two principles were the keynotes of the Temple Entry Proclamation. The Dewan added:—

"It is not true—and I say this with a full sense of responsibility—that the Proclamation has depleted the temples of Travancore of worshippers. On the contrary, it has purified the atmosphere in a manner which fulfills our best expectations. I have worshipped at some of our great shrines after the Proclamation and have seen the spirit of fervour in which members of these backward communities come to temples to which they are now newly admitted, purifying themselves and taking greater care than many members of the so-called higher communities to make themselves fit to participate in and receive the incalculable benefit of worship.

The spiritual reservoir thus formed is one of our greatest assets, and flowing in fertilising torrents all over the country, it will make for a greater and nobler future for the State and India."—A.P.

CZECH TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Revival Is Of Particular Interest To India

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PRAGUE, May 10.

Czechoslovakia occupies a leading position as a textile manufacturing country. The textile industry in Czechoslovakia, which as that in many other lands, has been hit by the economic depression, has now entered again on a period of revival. This is a fact of interest to India, both as India is a textile manufacturing country and an exporter of raw cotton. A statement issued this week by the President of the Textile Federation in Liberec (Reichenberg), an important centre of textile industry, declares that the improvement is indicative of a revival, not limited by the reflex of new armament moves, but is linked with currents of a general revival. As expressive of the improvement it is mentioned that in the first quarter of the present year Czechoslovakia has imported 27 more raw products than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Unemployment figures in textile industry have dropped by 52 per cent as against 1933 and 37 per cent as against 1936. In January this year they amounted to only 12 per cent of the textile workers in the previous best years of the industry. Export trade in the branch also shows an upward tendency. In the first quarter of 1937 it records an improvement 29 per cent in value and 23 per cent in quantity as against the same period of 1936. The export reveals improvement with countries high exchange values as against the clearing countries. The former account for export trade with 61 per cent now as against 40 in 1929 and the latter with only 39 per cent against 60 in 1929.

STATE SUPPORT.

Improved methods of production, organisational developments and State support in ways are suggested as factors helpful for export. *The revival of Czechoslovakian textile industry is also of significance to India as Czechoslovakia is an important buyer of Indian cotton.* The position holds the possibility of extension of Indo-Czechoslovakian trade on mutually advantageous lines as Czechoslovakia is also well placed in the supply of various items in India's import trade. It may here be stated that Czechoslovakia's import of cotton from India in 1936 amounted in value to 72,422,000 Czechoslovak Crowns as against 47,331,000 Crowns in 1934. That the revival in Czechoslovakia's textile industry is also suggested by a report published two days back by the Institute for Glass Research in Hradec Karlovo. This report states that the glass exports of Czechoslovakia which amounted in 1931 in value to one milliard of Crowns and moved in the years 1932-1936 between 500-600 million Crowns or 40 per cent of the level of 1929, increased in the first quarter of this year by 47,606,000 Crowns, that is, about 40 per cent. an increase which is stated as shared by all branches of the glass industry excepting the manufacture of bottles. Glass exports from Czechoslovakia to India amounted in 1936 in value to 21,223,000 Crowns.

WELLS FOR SCHEDULED CLASSES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In 1935 Government had decided to make an annual provision of Rs. 10,000 for a period of three years for the construction of wells for the Scheduled Classes in the three Divisions of the Presidency. The provision made in 1935-36 in consequence of this decision was allotted to the Northern Division and that in 1936-37 was distributed between the Central and the Southern Divisions. So far as this year is concerned, a sum of Rs. 5,500 has been provided in the Schedule of expenditure authorised by the Governor for six months from April 1. It is proposed to provide the remaining Rs. 4,500 in the second half of the year.

Out of the amount of Rs. 5,500 now provided it has been decided to allot Rs. 3,000 to the Southern Division and Rs. 2,500 to the Central Division.

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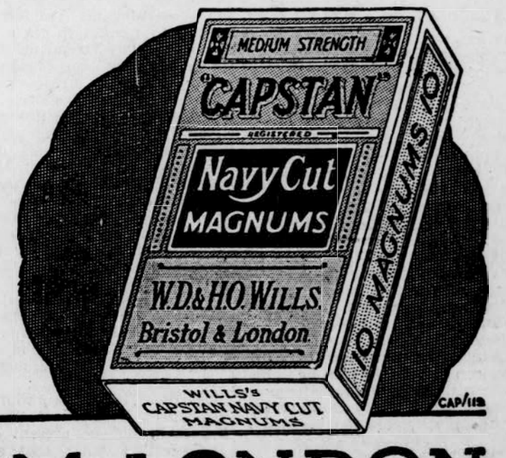


IMPORTED FROM LONDON

Jawahar Challenges Rotarians

Asks Them Where They Stood In Ideological Conflict In World

RANGOON, May 19. (By Air Mail).

A challenge to the Rotary International Movement to define precisely its ideal of service was in effect the main theme of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's address to Rotarians of Rangoon this afternoon.

The occasion was the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Rangoon at which Pandit Nehru and Miss Indira Nehru were the guests of honour and a large cosmopolitan gathering of Rotarians and guests was present.

Service And Ideal

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the assembled Rotarians said that for many years he had been coming into contact with Rotarians and heard a good deal about the Rotary movement.

There was hardly anyone who would not wholeheartedly agree with their ideal of "Service above Self". But what was the ultimate aim of that service? Which ideal was to be served?

In this connection the speaker dilated on the psychological and idealogical conflicts between the nations of the world which made it difficult to determine what exactly service was. Honest men differed and came into conflict. One way of solving this problem of psychological conflicts was for the persons concerned to come into contact with each other and try to understand each other's point of view. Best of men again and again met each other and talked matters over but only to disagree. The speaker asserted, therefore, that there was something that could not be solved by mere personal meetings and exchange of smiles. That something was psychological conflict whose background was conflict of thoughts. Two persons might talk the same words but those words might signify something different to each.

ROTARY MOVEMENT.

Modern nationalism, economic changes and racial consciousness were some of the factors that had contributed to psychological conflicts in the world of to-day.

What, then, did the Rotarians think of it all?

Rotary movement was composed of successful businessmen and those who had succeeded in their professions. In other words, Rotarians were topdogs representing successful men in business and professions. There were successful men, successful groups and successful nations in the world. There were, therefore, conflicts between the topmen and bottom men.

Were the Rotarians, then, out to serve the bottom men or only the topdogs, in other words, themselves?

IN THE SLUMS.

Incidentally, Pandit Jawaharlal related a personal incident and said that above midnight last night he visited the slums of Rangoon and was hurried at the sight of thousands sleeping in the gutters in the slums packed like sardines. How could anyone stand that sight?

Ideas of service were many and varied. The society lady who went slumming and distributed food and worn out clothes to the poor in the slums felt happy and relieved that she had been of some service to the poor.

How did Rotarians apply their ideal of service? There was the society lady's method of touching merely the symptoms. The other method was to investigate how poverty and misery had been caused and how to remove the root cause.

Rotarians probably thought only in terms of themselves and their own order, namely, successful men. What of the unsuccessful men?

ONLY SOLUTION.

Only solution of the world's problems must be based on Socialism. One had to go deep down and think out the problems.

Successful men like Rotarians were against any change and wanted 'status quo.' Successful business depended upon the profit system. Successful businessmen rose on the body of unsuccessful business men. Profit system was out of date and came into conflict with the ideal of service. The finest men in the world were those who did not work for profit. For instance, the artist and the scientist did not think in terms of money; they worked on art or science without expecting a reward.

RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

In this connection Pandit Jawaharlal quoted the example of Russia where a new generation was growing up which had not heard of profit system. Thus a new psychology was being created in Russia.

Before concluding Pandit Nehru enjoined the Rotarians to pause and consider the words he had addressed to them that afternoon and pursue their ideal of service by the best possible method.—

"You Sir, are doubtless aware of the fact that the characteristic feature that singles out the Rotary International from other similar organisations is its characteristic motto "service above self." You, will, therefore, naturally realise how very much we appreciate your presence among us to-day, as in you we behold a great Indian Leader who in his own sphere of activities has been acting up to the ideal of the Rotary practically every hour of his life. I would even go a bit further and say that certain phases of your career may be said to transcend the requirements of the Rotary. While our motto is Service, you, Sir, have done one better and have continuously practised self-sacrifice in the interests of the causes you hold dear."

Mr. Haji added: "As we know only too well, your present mission is one of goodwill between India and Burma, and we have seen during the last few days how much you have done to fulfil it; but it will perhaps please you to know that the good work you are interested in has been always having the fostering care of the Rotary in Rangoon."—A.P.

ROTARIANS PAY TRIBUTE

Mr. S. N. Haji, Vice-President of the Rotary Club of Rangoon, in welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Miss Indira Nehru said:—

INSULT TO NATIONAL HONOUR

Civic Protest Against Government Ban On Tri-Colour

COIMBATORE, (By Mail.)

The Coimbatore Municipal Council, while recording Government order recently issued prohibiting hoisting of National Flags on Coronation Day of H. M. the King-Emperor or any other day over the buildings of Municipal Office or District Board, adopted the following resolution at its meeting held yesterday

INSULT TO NATIONAL HONOUR.

"This Council emphatically protests against the Government order dated May 6, 1937, prohibiting the display of National Flag which is to all of us a symbol of freedom and hope and around which so many of our countrymen braved suffering and prison, and resent it as discourteous and insulting to our National Honour."—A.P.

NO RIVAL TO CONGRESS NOMINEE

JUBBULPORE, May 24.

To-day being the last day for the scrutiny of nomination papers filed for the by-election to the Central Assembly and there being no rival candidate in the field, Mr. Sambhu Dayal Mishra, Congress nominee of Hoshangabad, will be returned unopposed to the Assembly from the Hindu Division non-Muslim constituency in C.P., vice Mr. Ghan Shayamsingh Gupta, who resigned his seat in the Central Assembly on his returning to the Provincial Assembly.—United Press.

Patna.—All camp offices of the Secretariat, Bihar Government will open at Ranchi on June 1

Simla, May 24: The Chief Scout of the Punjab, Sir Herbert Emerson, speaking at a scout rally this morning, said that he had never had any doubt that the movement would go from one success to another.—A. P.

Menace To Indian Traders Abroad

Merchants' Chamber Demands Immediate Action For Their Protection

BOMBAY: May 24.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department:—

"The Committee of this Chamber have been much concerned over the expulsion of Messrs. Mahomedally and Co., a well-known Indian firm of repute and standing, from Abyssinia by the Italian Government. This step of the Italian Government was an insult to the Indian people and a breach of international trade courtesies. This country has been allowing people of all races and nationalities to trade without any distinction or difference and there is a large number of people of the Italian Nationality working here in different capacities. My Committee has decided to call a public meeting to draw the attention of the Government of India to this very grievous and unfortunate action taken by the Italian Government.

VITAL QUESTION.

REMAINS

Meanwhile they have seen a Press 'communique' published on the 11th instant and consider that it would be better in the circumstances to address the Government of India by letter rather than have a public meeting at present. While they appreciate that His Majesty's Government have so far interested themselves in this question under representations from Government of India and that Italian Government have undertaken to allow complete liberty of action to the firm in carrying out liquidation and have also agreed to grant a reasonable period in which liquidation may be carried out and to give some other facilities, the fundamental and vital question still remains, as to why this firm of longstanding and repute was expelled from that country, which they helped to develop.

POOR CONSOLATION.

The facilities given now cannot be said to condone the main wrong step taken by the Italian Government in expelling the firm from that country. While my Committee appreciate that the Government of India in response to popular demand have taken steps to see justice done to Messrs. Mahommedally and Co., they feel that they could have proceeded much further. No foreign Government can dare filch away the rights and privileges of a British merchant or trader, as they know that the power and strength of the British Empire will be behind him The same should be the case with regard to Indian merchants and traders doing business in foreign countries. Foreign and Colonial Governments should feel that power and strength of the Government of India of the British Empire are behind these Indian merchants and traders and that any violence done to them or their business will not be tolerated meekly and quietly but that steps will be taken immediately in their defence and, if necessary, even retaliatory steps may be taken. If this is made clear, Foreign and Colonial Governments will not think of doing any harm to Indians abroad or their business.

WANTED IMMEDIATE STEPS.

My Committee hope that the Government of India will be pleased to reassure all our countrymen abroad in this connection as this act of the Italian Government has disturbed and upset violently their confidence. Indian businessmen have in the course of their dealings abroad always been known for their quiet and peaceful ways of life and trade and have always proved themselves assets rather than otherwise wherever they have settled. If in spite of this, some of the Foreign or Colonial Governments, show a tendency to encroach upon the rights and privileges of Indians abroad and to ruin their interests, surely it is high time that the Government of India should take immediate steps in their defence."—A. P

He Found Peace In Islam After Vain Search In Hinduism

KAMAL PASHA THAIL ON ITS APPEAL TO REASON

A public meeting of the Muslims was held on Monday night, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the auspices of 72 Muslim Associations to celebrate Prophet Mahomed's Birthday.

Nawab Yasin Yar Jung Bahadur, Private Finance Secretary to H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, opening the proceedings in a brief speech emphasised that Islam showed the true path of progress to the world. If the Muslims followed truly the precepts of Islam, he was sure their condition would improve far better.

FOUND PEACE IN ISLAM.

Dr. Kamal Pasha Thail, who presided at the meeting, said that he was a recent convert to Islam in which he found peace, after vain search for it in Hinduism.

Islam brought light into the dark gloomy middle ages when the Arabs were in a deplorable condition. The essence of Islam was its appeal to reason. He expressed his opinion that Islam provided the panacea for all ills of the world. The principle of equity and justice preached by the Prophet, provided a firm foundation to the "structure of social order."

Compared to Islamic teachings, other faiths suffered in purity, having been adulterated gradually by succeeding generations.

CALL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

Muslims in other parts of the world were progressing. Would it do if the Muslims in India continued to remain in their deep slumber? The tremendous progress made by the Muslims in other countries must encourage and hearten the Muslims of India.

Maulana Syed Abul Hasan Sahib "Natiq" explained the intensely practical nature of the Islamic teachings. The Prophet Mahomed, unlike other Prophets, based his teachings on experience from real life. He was one among his own community and carried the message of God to his followers, having known life from hard experience.

Other speakers included Maulana Shamsul Islam Sahib, Mr. Farook C. Walker (Mechanical Engineer) and Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad, Deccan.

Mr. B. G. Horniman who was announced to speak at the meeting could not be present due to indisposition, but sent a message of goodwishes to the organisers of the meeting.

During the two days of the meetings, namely, Sunday and Monday, the following Muslim Volunteer organisations rendered valuable help in maintaining order at the meeting and catering fresh water to thousands among the audience.

Al Faruq Volunteer Corps, Islam Volunteer Corps, United Muslim Volunteer Corps, and members of the Jamiat-ul-Muslimeen.

BUDDHISM GAINING GROUND IN WORLD

Jayanti Celebrations In City

Almost identical in spirit and culture, the importance of Buddhism and Hinduism lay in the fact that they were based on human nature, observed Mr. K. Natarajan presiding over the Buddha Jayanti celebrations, organised by the Buddha Society, Bombay, at the "Ananda Vihar," B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital Compound, on Monday.

Decorations and illuminations were arranged by the Singhalese Brothers' Society.

The whole of the morning was filled out by the recitation of sacred Text, "bhajan" and devotional songs and several speeches.

Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi reviewing the life and achievements of Lord Gautam Buddha said that they had met that to consecrate the memory of his 2561 st. Thrice-Sacred Day He observed that Buddhism was fast gaining attraction throughout the world.

Glowing tributes were paid to his memory by other speakers, including Swami Viswananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, and by Prof. Bhagwat.

Rev. Yoshio Yoden, a Japanese Missionary and minister, joining the speaker in their praise for the Lord felt sure that they would join him in praying sincerely that the true spirit of Lord Gautam Buddha might pervade equally in India as in Japan and create between both the countries a sacred bond of friendship, symbolical of Lord Buddha's spirit, for the regeneration of Asiatic peace in particular and the amelioration of the suffering humanity in general.

Mr. K. Natarajan, in his address, in the evening, observed that geographically India, Burma, Ceylon, China and Japan might be divided, but culturally and spiritually they were one and the same. One of the greatest principles of Hinduism and Buddhism were never to destroy and there was no proselytism. Only they were to meet for purposes of study and comprehension.

Rev. Ariya Dhamma who was specially invited from Burma treated the audience to the tenets of Buddhism.

Fire-works exhibition and several kinds of "pujas" terminated the Jayanti celebration in the night.

KURLA MEETING DEMANDS LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

Democratic Front Formed To Get Rights

Over a thousand citizens of Kurla assembled in a meeting on Saturday at 9 p.m. to condemn the high-handedness of the present Municipal Administration of Kurla and to demand re-establishment of Local Self-Government. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Kurla Citizens' Committee in the compound of Mr. A. R. I. Fitvalla.

Mr. J. S. Pareira who occupied the chair opened the proceedings of the meeting by reading the correspondence that had passed between him and the Honourable Mr. Husseinalli Rahimtulla Minister for Local Self Government Bombay, as also the Commissioner, Northern Division, since the last meeting of the citizens of Kurla held in January 1937

Mr. M. N. Patankar of the local Congress Committee explained the grievances of the citizens against the present administration.

Mr. M. M. A. Rasiwalla then moved the resolution endorsing the correspondence carried on by Mr. J. S. Pareira on behalf of the citizens of Kurla as also affirming the resolutions of the past meeting condemning the methods of Mr. Y. R. Parpia I.C.S., the Municipal Administrator.

Mr. S. I. Dave then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting disapproves of the policy of the Government of Bombay in denying the citizens of Kurla the most primary right of conducting the affairs of the Municipality through the elected representatives of the people of Kurla in spite of the popular representation to that effect as resolutions of the public meeting held on the 24th of January, 1937. This meeting therefore holds that this denial is one of many such denials that go to expose the sham character of provincial autonomy conferred on India by the Government of India Act. This meeting therefore resolves to carry on agitation and propaganda for the attainment of municipal administration based on elected representatives of the people."

The resolution was passed.

After the meeting all the prominent citizens present, decided to form a Democratic Front comprising representatives of various organisations in Kurla to carry on the fight for local self-Government, on the basis of the second resolution. A central council of twenty-five citizens was then formed. The first meeting of this Council of the Democratic Front is to meet to-day at 8-30 p.m. at the residence of Mr. A R. I. Fitwalla to elect an Executive Committee and to chalk out the immediate programme of action.

U. P. Youth Conference

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

The United Provinces Youth Conference will be held at Sitapur on 29th and 30th May, under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Roy. Mr. Acharya Narendra Dev and Swami Sampurnanand will attend the Conference.—United Press.

STOP THE AGGRAVATING ITCH OF PRICKLY HEAT

• At the first sign of prickly heat, apply Listerine Antiseptic, *full strength*. Almost instantly it relieves the tantalizing itch and sting. It soothes and cools; prevents infection; helps speed recovery.

Listerine Antiseptic is an effective first aid for many other ailments—insect bites, burns, bruises and cuts. Gargled twice daily, it destroys the germs of mouth and throat, helps keep you well and fit. Keep a bottle always at hand.

LISTERINE THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

A grateful Sanatogen user writes:

"I am like new-born with plenty of energy and new vitality. It is as if I were now on a new road to health. I regard Sanatogen as a real tonic for those living in the tropics."

New Vitality and Strength for you, too

Many thousands have taken Sanatogen with the result that tiredness and weakness disappeared after a short time. For Sanatogen gives new strength and energy to the run-down cells of body, blood and nerves. Buy a bottle to-day. Your fatigue and listlessness will soon be driven away. You will feel fit and fresh again full of energy and cheer.

Sanatogen will feed your nerves, and put fresh blood into your veins. Give it a trial. You will be astonished at the wonderful improvement in your health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Not touched by hand.

"I love you Neela," said the young Jagirdar.—But he didn't know what he said.

Those four words brought forty years of misery into his life.

See,

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S SCREEN CLASSIC

"JAGIRDAR"

Direction: MEHBOOB

Starring: Motilal

with

SURENDRA, BIBBO, YAKOOB, MAYA, PANDE, SANKATHA, PESSI PATEL

& others.

Coming next Saturday:

ROXY

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Sud 15, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 14, 1305
Parsi: Adar 22, 1306
Hightide: —; 12-36
Lowtide: 5-28; 18-19
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.
Purdah Ladies' meeting to celebrate Prophet's Anniversary, Sir C. J. Hall.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O.S.K. Steamer "London Maru" left Colombo on 21st May and is due to arrive in Bombay on 25th May 1937.

WORLI SATYANARAYAN TEMPLE FAIR

The annual Fair of the Shree Satyanarayan Temple, Ferguson Road, Worli Naka will be held to-day (Tuesday) and will continue for 2 days.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Conte Biancamano" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

The fourth All-India Co-operative Conference will be held at Bangalore on Saturday and Sunday, the 3rd and 4th July, 1937.

THE CANARA BANK LTD.

The opening ceremony of a branch of the Canara Bank, Ltd., in Wakani Building, Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Parel, will be performed by Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Municipal Corporator at 6 p.m. to-day.

SILK MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Silk Merchants Association held on Monday passed a resolution to close the Silk Market to-day expressing their sense of sorrow on account of the sad death of Seth Rustomji Pirojsha Vasanya of Messrs. Edalji Faramji and Co., a member of the Association.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Library, the Mulla Firuz Library, The Mulla Firuz Madressa and the Society for the Promotion of Research into the Zoroastrian Religion, will be removed to the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, next to the St. Andrew's Church, behind the Prince of Wales Museum, 134-136 Apollo Street, Fort, from the 27th May 1937.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O Mail steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 23rd idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant.

The "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

PROF. RAO'S PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION

(From A Correspondent.)

Vakola, Monday.

Vakola-Kalina-Welfare-League has been recently started by the villagers of the said two villages; and under its auspices a physical culture demonstration was given on Sunday last by Prof. K. G. Rao and his pupils in Seth Bhomaji Shivaji's compound. More than 500 people from both the villages witnessed the performance the function was presided over by Mrs. Parekh.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Crack-Up" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"O. H. M. S." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Good Earth" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Vigilantes are Coming" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Stolen Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Romeo and Juliet" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"It's Great To be in College" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Pujarin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m

U. P. Shields For Village Improvement

Lucknow, By Mail.

A Press Note states:—

His Excellency Sir Harry Haig has been pleased to award divisional Shields for village improvement to the following villages:—

Meerut division: Beehra (Bulandshahr district).
Jhansi division: Nauhai (Hamirpur district).
Benares division: Barain (Benares district).
Gorakhpur division: Siarapur (Basti district).
Lucknow division: Bighapur (Unao district).
Fyzabad division: Udhauli (Bara Banki district).

The rewards for the remaining divisions will be announced at a later date.

Cholera Inoculation For Air Passengers

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A telegram from the Director General of Health, Iraq Government, Baghdad to the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay says:—"All arrivals by sea or air from Bombay Province must have certificates of cholera inoculation. Those from Bombay City or in transit from Bombay Province or by air in transit through Iraq are exempted."

Life Saving Demonstration

A demonstration organised by the Safety First Association of India was given by Mr. Riordan, assisted by Messrs. Marshall and Irwin to the Juhu Life Saving Committee in Mr. Vivani's Swimming Pool at Juhu on Sunday.

Mr. Riordan demonstrated the methods of approaching drowning persons, the methods of carrying, of breaking death-grips, and also the Schaefer method of Artificial Respiration.

PROPHET'S DAY PURDAH LADIES MEETING

Under the auspices of the Prophet's Day Celebration Ladies Committee, a public meeting of the Muslim Purdah ladies will be held, to commemorate the Holy Prophet's Birthday Anniversary, at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, today (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.), when Mrs. Shafi B. Tyebji will perform the opening ceremony of the meeting and H. H. Begum Saheba of Belha will preside.

(ESTD. IN 1907 FOR DEPENDABLE INSURANCE).

Solid Foundations

The Foundations of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. have been well and truly laid, thanks to the judicious investment policy of the Company directed by men of wide experience, great foresight, financial knowledge and business acumen. The following figures measures the consistent advance in the Company's progress:—

YEAR.	INCOME. Rs.	RESERVES. Rs.	DIVIDENDS PAID.
1908.	71,821	35,000	5%
1916.	71,812	2,11,121	6¼%
1924.	1,02,257	5,15,000	12½%
1932.	1,36,414	7,48,000	12½%
1935.	2,02,330	7,89,900	12½%

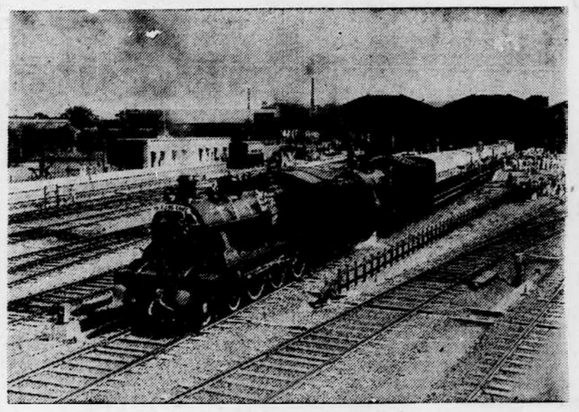
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 13,00,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Insurance against Fire, Consequential Loss and Riot and Civil commotion accepted at Tariff Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT: Up-to-date, Scientific and Liberal Policy contracts designed to meet individual requirements at competitive rates of premium.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM HEAD OFFICE:

Indian Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Sir Phirozesha Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



The "Flying Ranee" left the Bombay Central with a record load of 14 coaches and drawn by two engines on Saturday last.

LEGAL DEFECTS IN TEST CASE AGAINST MUTTON DEALER

Case Barred By Time Limitation And Officer Not Authorised To Prosecute, Says Defence Counsel

BOMBAY, Monday.

The major issue raised in the case filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by the Bombay Municipality against a stall-holder in the Adamjee Peerbhoy Market for having conducted a meat stall without a licence, was not that the increase in the licence fees from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per year was illegal or iniquitous, but that several legal deficiencies made the prosecution case either time barred by limitation or in the alternative that the complainant, the Inspector of the Market Department, was not properly vested with power to initiate the prosecution.

Arguments had not concluded on Saturday and the case stands adjourned to Tuesday.

TIME-BARRED

Mr. Godinho arguing the defence case raised a preliminary objection that this case was time barred in as much as that under the Municipal Act if an offence had been committed the prosecution should be launched three months from the date of the commission of the offence. The accused in this case had conducted his stall from April 1, 1936 without a licence and the prosecution should have been initiated either in May or June 1936. Otherwise it was time-barred.

Mr. Clubwalla pointed out that the accused was being charged for having conducted a Meat stall without a licence on March 1, 1937 and therefore the case was within the prescribed period of time.

No Authority

Mr. Godinho then further argued that the Market Department Inspector Mr. Walvaker had no authority to file this complaint. The complaint should have been filed by the Municipal Commissioner or in the alternative by an officer to whom the Municipal Commissioner had delegated his powers in writing in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 517 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Clubwalla in reply maintained that the complaint had been properly filed. The Municipal Commissioner had delegated his powers in regard to the management of all markets to the Deputy Commissioner who had in turn authorised the Market Department Inspector to file this complaint.

Mr. Godinho, however, contended that in the absence of the document which gave the authority to the Market Department inspector to file this complaint, the Court must assume that the complainant before the Court was not the properly and legally deputed or delegated person to file the complaint.

Shop Was Closed

Mr Godinho continuing argued that there was a further provision in the Act that the person charged must be the person who was personally conducting the Stall at the time the offence was committed. His submission to the Court was that the accused's shop was closed on March 1. 1937 and he could not be deemed to have committed the offence which formed the subject matter of the complaint. The very fact that on March 1 the accused did not conduct a meat stall without a licence, as the shop was closed on that particular day was a sufficient answer to the complaint.

It could not be maintained Mr. Godinho further argued that from the mere fact of the accused having conducted his shop on March 2, 3, 4, or 5 it could be established that the accused was guilty on March 1 for having conducted his stall without a licence. The subsequent acts were continuing offences after it is established that an offence had already been committed.

The Municipality could not therefore sustain the charge that the accused had conducted a meat stall on March 1, 1937 without a licence. Counsel requested the Court to appreciate the real state of affairs as on March 1, 1937 the actual date on which the prosecution case was that accused conducted his meat stall in Adamjee Peerbhoy Market without a licence. There was nothing before the Court except the bare word of an Inspector of the Market that on March 1, 1937 he did see the accused in the meat stall conducting his business as usual. Counsel said that this was not sufficient. Then the fact that on March 2, 3, 4 or 5 the accused did not conduct his shop without a licence was not of any avail to the prosecution. The accused was not being charged for continuing offences but for an offence committted on a particular day by him personally.

Wrongly Filed

The defence relied on two important issues namely that the complaint was wrongly filed by a person not properly delegated by Municipal Commissioner and secondly that on the day in question namely March 1, 1937 accused was in fact not conducting a meat stall without a licence.

The arguments were not concluded when the Court rose for day.

Mr. Clubwalla, Solicitor appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. P. N. Godinho with Mr. Franklin D'Souza defended the accued.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PARIS

Opened Yesterday

Paris, the most romantic and gaysome city in the world, is the venue of the International Exhibition of Arts and Crafts which is held from 24th May to 30th November, 1937. Forty-two nations have accepted the invitation of the French Foreign Office to participate in the Exhibition and all of them have built their respective pavilions and it is expected that this important event of our time will be more attractive and outstanding than even the Coronation of King George VI.

The object of the Exhibition is to further the cause of peace and amity among nations, by promoting not merely closer trade relations, but a freer exchange of ideas and good will.

In the realm of contemporary thought and science, no progress is overlooked in that of industry and commerce, all forms of activity find in honoured place. In the domain of arts and crafts, prominence is given to art industries, with the object of stimulating closer partnership between the artist who conceives and the craftsman who gives form to his designs. This will serve to encourage the birth of new styles, and to prove that originality and taste, as well as sound workmanship, can find their place in the humblest objects.

The Exhibition is the synthesis of modern progress, a vast panorama of the achievements of our world civilisation. It will make clear to every person how to direct his energies towards keeping its present rank or rising to a higher level Each visitor, he be tradesman, artisan scientist, farmer or artist, will be able to see, in the space of a few hours, what advances have been made in his sphere of work in other lands. In this manner he can compare his own situation with that of his competitors. Thus, a visit to the Exhibition is of vital interest to producers and workers in every field. Its programme have been conceived in such a way as to furnish a vast and striking object, lesson embracing all faces of human activity. The ultimate object in view is that no visitor can leave the exhibition without having learned something new.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Sunday, a large number of cricket fans of the suburbs, witnessed a full day's cricket fixture between Bandra Gymkhana and Mr. K. Savaksha's XI, a selected Parsi XI played on St. Andrew's High School, Ground, Bandra.

Bandra Gymkhana having won the toss elected to bat and scored 218 runs.

Savaksha's XI made 225 runs for six wickets.

The players of both the teams proved to have a thorough knowledge of the game and I would not be surprised if, at least half a dozen players of the Gymkhana side, will be chosen to represent the "Rest" side for the coming Pentangular Tournament.

SCOUT TRAINING CAMP.

Nearly all the suburban scouts troops, some troops from the city and about two to three troops from up-country have from Sunday morning gone comping at the scouts training camp at Santa Cruz.

Last you will recall I wrote about a local school that held a camp at Juhu, where many grand displays of physical feats were held.

These scouts that have taken camp on Sunday I understand are to stay on for ten days, during which period a grand programme of camp displays and training in art and science of scouting is to be carried out.

DEATH SENTENCE QUASHED

High Court Holds Sessions Judge Misdirected Jury

Mr. Justice Macklin and Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court quashed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Thana on Mahomed Ghoshakhan Shavjana, a Pathan, who was convicted of the murder of Abdul Rehman, also a Pathan, at Uran on March 21, 1936.

WIFE'S INTIMACY.

It appeared that the deceased's wife Aishabai was a flirt and used to dress herself gaily to attract the attention of the accused. Her intimacy with the latter was strongly disapproved by her husband and her father-in-law, and on one occasion her husband took her to task and actually beat her.

In view of the strictness of the woman's husband on this point, the accused decided to do away with him and she also joined in the conspiracy. Accordingly, her husband was murdered on March 21, 1936.

WIFE TURNS APPROVER.

During police investigations, the woman turned an approver and her evidence mainly formed the basis of the accused's conviction.

The accused appealed to the High Court.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari with Mr K. K. Sule appeared for the defence and Mr. B. G. Rao, Assistant Government Pleader, for the Crown.

JUDGMENT.

In setting aside the conviction and sentence their lordships observed that an approver's evidence could not be acted upon, in law, without corroboration, and the points which the Sessions Judge mentioned to the jury could not be taken as corroborative evidence.

Their lordships therefore held that there was misdirection in the judge's charge to the jury and that the approver's evidence was not corroborated. On both these points the conviction should be set aside.

CONFERENCE OF TEXTILE WORKERS

The Secretary writes:—

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) is holding its annual meeting and a conference of its members on Sunday, the 13th June, 1937, to ventilate grievances of the local textile workers and to demand the recognition of the Union.

Sardar Sohansing Josh, M.L.A., of Amritsar has been elected the president of the Conference.

GOVERNOR BACK IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Gatha Society to-day. Future meetings will meet in the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's own building, near the St. Andrew's Church (134-136 Apollo Street) behind the Prince of Wales Museum.

GATHA SOCIETY

There will be no meeting of the Gatha Society today (Tuesday) the 25th instant. Future meetings will meet in the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's own building, near the St. Andrew's Church (134-136 Apollo Street) behind the Prince of Wales Museum.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VIC. TERMINUS.

Following are the timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 19
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Following are the Mail, Express and Passenger Train timings in force from April 20, 1937, from Bombay Central:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
The Flying Ranee on Monday	9 47	
The Flying Ranee on Saturday		15 10

This Bungalow Business

George takes housekeeping (or rather, bungalow-keeping) very seriously. Prides himself on having the latest labour-saving ideas. Took me on a tour of inspection yesterday. It went like this: (Kitchen.) George: "See, I've got Shine-O for the servants—it's the newest thing for cleaning floors and sinks. Then there's Rubb-O; grand stuff for tableware and washing-up!" (Bathroom.) "Notice what a well-stocked shelf I've got? That's Bath-O; just add a little to the bath—it's wonderfully refreshing. And you should try my Face-O; grand for your skin after having!" (Bedroom.) "Of course, I always keep a bottle of Sting-O by the bed, in case I get bitten" . . . and so on.

"Well," he said beamingly at the end of the tour, "pretty well stocked, aren't I?" "George," I said firmly, "it's a nice bungalow, but why fill it with about two hundred bottles too many? (Whisky excepted, of course.) One bottle of Scrubb's Ammonia would more or less run the house for you—do all the work of Sting-O and Bath-O & Co. at about one-eighth of the cost." "Ah, but does it clean crockery or remove stains from suits?" asked George, weakening. "It has at least ten other uses as well," I answered. George seized on his last straw: "Must be a new thing," he muttered. "Precisely fifty-eight years old," I replied cuttingly, "but I expect you've been going so hard for the latest that you haven't had time to know about a good old universal cleaner." Needless to say, George, in his usual wholesale fashion, now has at least two bottles in every room!

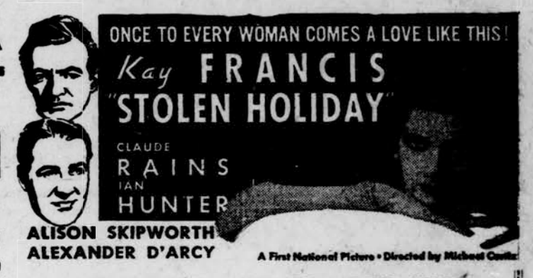
THE CORONATION
Complete Scenes in FULL COLOUR
Screened Exclusively At
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
In Conjunction With
"O. H. M. S."
A Spectacular Comedy-Drama

Kidneys Must Clean Out Acids

The only way your body can clean out health-destroying Acids from your blood is through nine million tiny Kidney tubes or filters, but beware of cheap, drastic, irritating drugs. Weak Kidneys usually are the real cause of Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Swollen Ankles, Rheumatism, Backache, Dizziness, Circles Under the Eyes, Dry, muddy Skin, Acidity, Burning, Smarting, or Lost Vigour. Don't take chances. Get the Doctor's prescription (Siss-tex) at chemists. £1,000 deposited with Westminster Bank, London, backs up Cystex Guarantee to bring new vitality in 48 hours, make you feel well and 10 years younger in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Demand Cystex.

A BEAUTIFUL GOWN, REPLICA OF ONE WORN BY KAY FRANCIS WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY POMPADOUR TO THE LUCKY PATRON. ENQUIRE AT THE THEATRE.

PATHE



3-30 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE GRANDEST ROMANCE OF THE YEAR!
Also: Complete Record of CORONATION
Including the Ceremony inside Westminster Abbey!

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Daily at 4, 6-30, & 10 p.m.
LAUGHS by the yard!
SONGS by the score!
BEAUTIES by the bowful!
IT'S GREAT TO BE IN COLLEGE
with
Stuard ERWIN Patsy KELLY Jack HALEY

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The most gripping, pounding, raking sky story ever filmed!
PETER LORRE
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"CRACK-UP"
with
BRIAN HELEN DONLEVY WOOD
Also a special EXCLUSIVE programme of the CORONATION FILMS in black & white and in GLORIOUS TECHNICOLOR!

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1937

INDIA AND EMPIRE

Two "great" Indians have spoken on Imperial politics almost simultaneously in London, Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, in a broadcast speech and His Highness the Aga Khan in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph". Both have done full justice to their Imperial patriotism, taking due pride, on behalf of India, in belonging to the association of Nations named after Britain. How far these exalted gentlemen represent India, however, is proved not only by their pride but also by Sir Zafarullah's acceptance of the "new constitution" and his suggestion that India might wait for a generation or two for full freedom even as a Dominion But then it is the duty of Zafarullahs to misrepresent Indian opinion and wrong Indian sense of self-respect. And it is also the duty of such men to support the British Imperialist by insinuating differences of castes and creeds and thereby justifying British rule. But the people of India, Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Parsi, all know their position, actual and intended, in the scheme of British Imperialism. As the Aga Khan himself admits, the actual legal power of the King and the Crown has been transferred to the British Government. And for India the Crown means, in actual practice, the sovereignty over India of the Government of Great Britain. India knows all this and has made up her mind accordingly. Nor are the Aga Khan and Sir Md. Zafarullah unaware of this. But, then, they must serve British Imperialism.

Subordinate Role

When men like Sir Mahomed are said to represent India at the Imperial Conference, one can imagine whom they really represent, their fellow-countrymen or the Government that holds sway over them—between the two yawns a widening gulf. He is appointed on two important Sub-Committees, namely, the Constitutional and Economic Sub-Committees. But it is said that he will not be allowed in the former to raise the question of constitutional rights of Indians in the Dominions. We wonder what he will do in the Sub-Committee at all if he cannot raise there this vital question which affects the honour of millions of his countrymen. But probably both he and the Government whom he represents have been asked to acquiesce in the decisions by higher authorities. In the other Sub-Committee also on which he has been appointed, the Economic Sub-Committee, he will be equally impotent for the simple reason that he has to carry out the orders of a Government who must, willy-nilly, carry out in their turn the behests of the Secretary of State for India. The Sub-Committee is expected to, among other things, review the work of the Imperial Economic Committee. In this Imperial body the role of India has ever been to subordinate her interests to those of Britain in the true Ottawa spirit and also to pay for its upkeep nearly £2,500 every year, which is more than most Dominions pay and for which India has had little or no return. Circumstanced as he is, we cannot expect Sir Mahomed to do anything for the Indian people, whatever he may be got to do for the Empire to which he says he is proud to belong.

Imperial Interests First

If we expect little from Sir Mahomed at the Imperial Conference we expect less from the Maharaja of Baroda, who also "represents" India in the official parlance and who is appointed on the Shipping and the Civil Aviation Committees. This Maharaja is certainly a versatile Prince, but though he is in a sense an expert on the amenities of foreign travel, we do not know of any special qualification of his to work on the Sub-Committees on Shipping and Aviation. Probably his ignorance of these subjects in itself a qualification in addition to the docility that may be expected from a Prince. Both the Indian "Delegates" may be trusted to give, as in duty bound, their best loyal support to the British Government and work up to the slogan "Imperial Interests First and Foremost." In respect of shipping the claims of India have so for been disgracefully neglected by the Government of India even in the matter of coastal shipping. It will be a surprise, though a pleasant one, if the Maharaja of Baroda ventures to put in a word on the right of Indian shipping to have the entire coastal traffic reserved for it.

A Timely Blow

While insurgent communiques have always to be taken with a good deal of reserve, there seems to be little doubt that General Mola's offensive against Bilbao on Saturday has met with some success. We are inclined to believe the insurgent claim that "it was the most efficient attack since the beginning of the Biscay offensive." And for this reason: namely, that a very desperate effort was needed to arrest demoralisation among Franco's patrons in Rome and Berlin. A delegation is already in Rome to induce Signor Mussolini not to withdraw the Italians. The Mola offensive may be intended to reinforce the delegation's plea. If it fails, as we hope it does, then it will all be over with the rebels pretty soon. If, however, it does succeed the war will be prolonged for some time. In any case there is, of course, no question of the Government surrendering at all. They declared to this effect some time ago and, according to the latest report, they have again officially repeated that "no peace was possible until the insurgents were crushed." And while a furious fight is going on for Bilbao happy news comes from Madrid. According to the Government troops have made a substantial advance over a wide area on the Guadalajara front and captured large quantities of war material and lorries. This successful blow has been struck at the right time and is bound to prove effective.

Congress At Haripura

The unqualified success of the Faizpur session of the Congress converted even sceptics into warm supporters of village sessions. The only question about the next session, therefore, was which village was to be chosen out of the many that were eager to have the privilege. After careful consideration of all the points involved in a proper choice Gandhiji, Sardar Vallabhbhai and the Gujerat workers have selected the village of Haripura in the Bardoli Taluka. The points in its favour are that being situated right on the banks of the Tapti, it has a plentiful supply of water and that it also possesses vast stretches of land easily available for the Congress Town and can secure all necessary supply of milk. The only draw-back seems to be that the village is about ten miles from the nearest railway station, which means that the luxury of a drive in a bullock cart will not be reserved for the Congress President alone. The villagers in and round the village seem mighty proud of their privilege and have already begun their work of preparation in right earnest. And it behoves every Gujerati to help Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai in every possible way in making the Haripura session an ideal one.

OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION

A Standing Nuisance

(By SRI PRAKASA, M.L.A.)

Despite all the assurance that Government gave in reply to my many questions on the subject in the Legislative Assembly that all monies collected under the aegis of officials are in the nature of absolutely voluntary contributions given by eagerly enthusiastic persons desirous of public good, there can be no doubt that the very fact that powerful officials are sponsoring the collections has an insidious influence and people feel that they must pay. Large masses of money are collected in this way for all sorts of purposes. On important occasions the sums even are fixed which have to be collected within a certain time and from a certain place. The Magistrate or police official in charge fixes the amount that each particular individual must pay and that money has got to be paid. The persons concened may fume and fret but they pay all right for fear of any likely harm that may befall them or in hopes of certain favours that may come to them.

Do They Themselves Pay?

As the world is constituted not many persons are found who are willing to part with their money absolutely voluntarily.

In my experience the only absolutely voluntarily and eagerly given contribution was on the occasion of the Bihar Earthquake (1934). To a lesser extent I found the similar public feeling at the time of the Tilak Swaraj Fund (1921) and the Salt Satyagraha (1930.) Such being the case, ordinarily, one would not object, if officials, being at best human, are not averse from using the power and influence that they enjoy in India, to collect monies for causes in which they are interested. Only, one can legitimately object to their being forced to collect monies under orders from their superior officers or to their attempts to immortalise themselves on marble slabs at the expense of others as a result of such collections.

But I am not writing this to discuss and criticise the whole scheme of things. My purpose is a less ambitious one, namely, that of drawing the attention of the readers to a peculiar feature of subscriptions that officials raise. They themselves contribute almost next to nothing and they go about praising themselves to the skies for having got so much money for a particular good cause. Officials, as a rule, are grade for grade, better off any day then non-officials in India; and the higher type is invariably among the richest in the district. It would be interesting to find out of what these good people themselves contribute. They get praise; they get titles; they get streets, parks, tanks, etc. named after themselves, but the amount of money they actually pay is negligible. When they recklessly put down thousands against the names of their victims, they never realize that they themselves with larger incomes have also a duty to pay. Their money evidently must be reserved for their own comforts, foreign travel, fashionable education to their children, high living etc. but the others must pay all the time, and deprive themselves not only of amenities but sometimes even of necessitities.

A Scandal

The conviction that the world is for the man in power and not the man in power for the world; that society is for the official, not the official for society, is so deep-rooted, so much a part of our mental make-up, that the official does not very often pay even for what is a legitimate charge on his private purse. Very often a higher official and his friends are on the free list of visitors to permanent or temporary places of amusements like cinemas or shows, where his comforts are attended to by the management very much more than, and even at the expense of, those who have paid, while the lower official has almost always a free fun of public vehicles plying for hore. Any objection on the part of anyone lands him into trouble; and so while we whine and whimper, we dare not fight openly to end the scandal. Tradesmen, however, have their own difficulties and knowing facts from the inside we may perhaps excuse them if they allow themselves to be bullied. But I am bound to suggest to the better-placed non-official who is called upon to subscribe to any public cause by any official to see to it that the official himself also pays to the cause he is espousing at least in the same proportion as he expects the non-official to pay.

We have been recently hearing a good bit of remissions made to tenants by landlords or food given to school children and illuminating of houses by individuals on the occasion of the Coronation. It would be instructive to find out

(Continued on page 7 col. 5.)

The Barcelona Folly

By H. N. BRAILSFORD.

Origin And End Of Revolt In Catalonia

It happened that I was in Madrid when the news came of the rising in Barcelona. Among the ruins left by Franco's bombardment, with the crackle of his machine-guns in one's ears, it sounded incredible.

While the Basques defended their heroic city, the Catalans had made an insurrection in the rear.

Details reached me only gradually, for the Spanish Press was heavily censored. After several days of disorder, punctuated by the murder of two Catalan Ministers, three organisations of the extreme Left—the Friends of Durruti, the Libertarian Youth, and P.O.U.M. (Workers' Party of Marxist Unity) broke into open insurrection.

They had artillery and even a few tanks; they occupied the railway station and most of the Ministries, and built barricades across some of the principal streets.

For two days they held Barcelona, and were crushed only when a force of 6,000 troops arrived from Valencia.

The Republic, faced with this emergency, took the risk of infringing Catalan autonomy by itself assuming responsibility for order in the province. General Pozas, a popular and energetic commander, took control with the consent of the Catalan Cabinet.

By the end of the week order had been restored in Barcelona and also in the two or three Catalan towns that had joined in the rising.

But the death-roll in these shameful days was heavy. Official estimates admitted 201 killed, but a well-informed and responsible authority gave the casualties on both sides as 900 killed and 2,500 wounded.

Two facts go some way towards lightening this political disaster. The C.N.T., the big syndicalist federation of Trade Unions, dominant in Catalonia, remained loyal as a whole, and condemned the rising; nor had it, so far as I could learn, any ill-effects on the Aragon front, where the Catalan troops are still organised in party formations.

War Spirit Weakens

It is not easy to explain this insurrection, but after a week spent in Barcelona, I can in some degree understand what seems, and in fact was, a criminal folly.

Catalonia, to begin with, only half-realised that it was involved in the Civil War. It had crushed Franco's revolted troops in the first week of the struggle.

Since those early days, its militia has held the Aragon front hundreds of miles distant, with a minimum of effort and relatively few casualties.

Save for an occasional bombardment and the deathlike torpor of the blockaded port, life in Barcelona was outwardly normal, though bread was scarce. Even the taxis plied, as usual, for hire, while the rest of Spain gasped for petrol.

But Catalonia, with its own language, its own traditions and its own pride, realises with difficulty that its fate is bound up with that of the rest of Spain.

This is the richest province and, technically, the most advanced, but its contribution to the national effort has been disappointing. With a population well above two millions, it sent about 40,000 volunteers to the Aragon front and perhaps 10,000 to others. Five classes of young conscripts are in training here, as elsewhere.

In its isolation, far from the vital fronts, it has had leisure for agitation, intrigue and, at last, for insurrection.

Clash Of Forces

Three main political currents meet in Catalonia. The middle-class republican Left is Liberal in the French sense, anti-clerical and nationalist. With the President Senor Companys for its leader, it enjoys a measure of prestige, but in numbers and arms, it is far below its proletarian rivals.

The dominant power is the C.N.T., anarchist in its philosophy, syndicalist in its practice It includes many idealists, to whose virtues even its opponents pay tribute, but mixed with them is a desperate gangster element.

The rank-and-file are simply Trade Unionists, who grasp only vaguely, if at all, its difficult anarchist principles. It repudiates the State, would never officially take part in elections, and stood aloof from the Popular Front.

That its leaders during the Civil War have joined both the Republican and the Catalonian Cabinets was an immense advance in realism.

Next in strength comes the rival Trade Unionist Federation, the U.G.T., led by Socialists and Communists, who in Catalonia are fused into a united party.

At bitter feud in the past the C.N.T. and U.G.T. are now outwardly allied, but while both preach unity, there seethe below the surface the bitterest rivalries and suspicions.

The C.N.T., which claims a million members (probably an exaggeration), has watched the rapid increase of its once insignificant competitor, for the U.G.T. has now 450,000 members in Catalonia.

This increase has come largely from the small middle-class and peasants, who are impressed by the zeal of the Communists in the defence of small property.

Competing for members and influence, the two dispute also over tactics. While the Communists subordinate everything to their

(Continued on Page 11-Col. 1).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Almost a by-word for riches, philanthropy, success in life and so on, there was also another aspect to John D. Rockefeller, the American Oil King or rather Emperor. Modern world history can in one sense be correctly described—to a very large extent at least—as the history of the struggle for oil. No single commodity has played such a dominant part in economic and political conflicts as oil. It has been, either directly or indirectly, the main factor in the majority of the invisible economic wars and the visible political wars, rebellions, annexations, spheres of influence and the like that the world has experienced during the last fifty years. The field of operations was the whole world and the two personalities that stand out pre-eminent were the American John D. Rockefeller and the Anglicised Dutch, Sir Stephen Demetriadis, backed, of course, by their respective Governments.

AN INSTRUCTIVE CRISIS.

According to the Darjeeling correspondent of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika," Government's breach of faith in the matter of implementing the terms of settlement of the Jute Strike has grieved even Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq himself. The Premier who, it will be recalled, had given a sort of understanding, personally, feels sore over the victimisation of strikers and non-withdrawal of pending cases. He is reported to have expressed his intention of resigning if popular expectations are not fulfilled. It is on receipt of this threat that Mr. Hughes, the Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, is reported to have hurried back to Calcutta to discuss the situation with the parties with a view to redressing the grievances of the strikers. Quite frankly we regard the feelings and intentions of Mr. Fazlul Haq, who is now the Premier and not the leader of the Proja Party, as too good to be true. But if they are true, the situation and its developments clearly show that the "new era" in Bengal is no better than the old. It is still Government by the bureaucracy and the only power Mr. Fazlul Haq or his eleven enjoy over the Secretariat is to threaten to resign. This is autonomy as boosted in Bengal!

COCKS—FIGHTING AND OTHERWISE.

"The Servant of India" is immensely upset over certain observations made by Sir Michael O'Dwyer at the debate which took place at the East Indian Association, London, the other day. Sir Michael apparently took the Liberals to task for allowing the new constitution to go to pieces, after having helped to forge it at the Round Table Conferences. "The Servant of India" indignantly denies the responsibilities of the Liberal Party in the genesis of the Government of India Act 1935, and roundly declares that the Liberals "can only be the collaborators of the Congress, and not its opponents, in putting an end to the Act." We thank our contemporary for this assurance, though we wish that the Liberals had given more concrete proof of their professed collaboration. We are rather amused, however, at the acute anxiety displayed by "The Servant of India", not only to disown the responsibility of the Liberal party, but to foist it on somebody else. It calls Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru "the architect-in-chief of the new reforms", with Mr. M. R. Jaykar as his principal assistant. It charges those two gentlemen with having shirked their duties of creating a public opinion in favour of the Act, and points an accusing finger at them—"That Cock Won't Fight!" Whether Messrs. Sapru and Jaykar will be flattered by this honour of being the part parents of the Frankenstein's monster of the new constitution we do not know But the present castigation of an ex-president of the National Liberal Federation by "The Servant of India" provides a very timely comic relief in the present dog days. The fact is that all those cocks, inspite of their fine plumage and what not, do not belong to the fighting variety. At best they are capable of an occasional graceful crowing! And that is all there is to it.

SHANKAR'S CARTOONS

We have great pleasure in welcoming the publication of an attractive volume de luxe of 101 cartoons by that famous Indian artist, Shankar of the "Hindustan Times." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has paid a charming tribute to the genius of Shankar and his daily creation in a short foreword which truly represents the feelings of all Shankar's innumerable admirers—and they are not confined to one town or even one province of India. His day to day cartoon, as Jawaharlal says, "has not only given us a pleasure, but an insight into current events. For a true cartoonist is not just a maker of fun but one who sees the inner significance of an event and by a few master strokes impresses it on others. Shankar has that rare gift. . . ." The De Luxe edition is priced at Rs. 10. And it is more than worth that price. For it is both history and entertainment. We heartily commend the volume to all, especially to men and women involved in public affairs. It will be one of the best antidotes to their weary and tired moods.

BENEFICENT SPORT.

The people of Karwar district will be happy to learn that during his visit to the district the Governor of Bombay and his party bagged nine tigers, two bisons and two panthers. In a district where wild beasts abound and are a standing menace to cattle and crops and where the protection against them is woefully neglected, exploits like those of the Governor's party, even if achieved as simple sport, are a great relief to the people residing near jungles. Indeed, the Party's work in one week is much better than that of all the local Shikar Officers and the "gun clubs" in a whole year, as these clubs and the Shikar Officers killed only a few pigs in the year 1935-36. The difficulty of killing tigers is that it is an offence to shoot tigers in the reserved forests. Why cannot Government make it easier for the people to kill wild animals like tigers? Why not give more gun licences to the people who need them, instead of following the silly policy of taking away the licences of men who work earnestly for the Congress?

WITHOUT COMMENT.

SIALKOT, (By Mail).

The Sialkot Municipal Committee (superseded and managed by the Deputy Commissioner) has decided to purchase five stud bulls in response to the scheme sponsored by the Viceroy.

— News them.

* * * *

"While the actual legal power of the King and Crown has been transferred to the Government by the long processes of custom . . . ."

His Highness the Aga Khan.

Rather interesting, isn't it that even an Aga Khan should begin to see a constitutional truth or two.

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Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been presented, on behalf of the people of Burma and several Burmese institutions, a purse of Rs. 70,000.

Whose turn is it now:—

(1) To multiply the figure by 10 if not 100 and

(2) to discover that it is all to be distributed among the venal Muslim "adventurers" in the Congress?

* * *

A "SMALL LITTLE STORY."

When Mr. Jinnah went to England for legal studies he visited Lincoln's Inn and "in the library, adorned with fresco pictures, he saw the Prophet Muhammad, sitting on top as a lawgiver". And "one of the reasons why he joined that Inn was because of the fact that he saw *a picture of the Prophet there.*" (Our italics).

Opinions, of course, differ, fundamentally and vitally sometimes. But we should have thought that precisely ought to have decided Mr. Jinnah, as a good Muslim, *not* to join the Lincoln's Inn.

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After referring to the achievements of other Muslim nations like Turkey, Syria, Afghanistan and last but not the least Egypt, Mr. Jinnah asked what had the nine crores of Muslims in India done.

Please Sir, some of them tried to do something in 1920 but—but—but, Sir, the bulk of the nine crores, as the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League has authoritatively declared, condemned it and held aloof from it.

* * *

"Where are we?" asked Mr. Jinnah and replied after a little pause. "We are nowhere."

Question, question. They are all in the Muslim League, ready, but for the Congress, to fight for complete responsible Government under the aegis of the British Empire.

* * *

In his rejoinder to the U. P. Governor Babu Purshotamdas Tandon says: "The hope that a packed Ministry of Rajas and Nawabs can be capable of producing and working out a popular programme was bound to be frustrated."

Wrong, fundamentally wrong because it implies care for a popular programme.

By the way, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava may indignantly protest that he at least is neither a Nawab nor a Raja, much less a Maharaj Kumar.

Or will it be a grievance?

* * *

Sjt. Tandon also affirms that His Excellency's hope of such men as his present Ministers winning the support of the majority was "too optimistic".

But it is too bureaucratically natural too. Even Governors cannot change the habits of mind of a life time.

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Babu Purshotamdas Tandon protests, in answer to the U. P. Governor's reply to him, that appointing a minority ministry on the refusal of the majority is against the fundamental principle of democracy.

It certainly is. But he mustn't forget that denial of the fundamental principle of democracy is the fundamental principle of Imperialist democracy.

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"The Constitution", Sjt. Tandon hallenges, "nowhere contemplates the method which His Excellency has adopted".

It need not necessarily do so, because the Constitution contemplates that the Governor is the Constitution orland 'vice versa'.

Situation At Lucknow Shows Improvement

CONCILIATION MOVE

Only Two Incidents Reported On Sunday Night

LUCKNOW, May 24.

To-day, the fourth day since the rioting started, an appreciable improvement in the situation is apparent.

Returning Confidence

The shops are reopening, and a feeling of confidence that the worst is over is slowly spreading, aided by the untiring efforts of the Conciliation Board and the authorities.

POLICE VIGILANCE CONTINUES

Nevertheless a strong police force, reinforced by drafts rushed from neighbouring districts, still patrols the affected areas, while posses have been posted at the station and the main entrance to the city, where those entering are being made to surrender their lathis and other weapons under Sec. 144.

CONCILIATION MOVE

The Nawab of Chhatari arrived here this morning to study the situation. Members of both parties are interviewing him, and it is expected that he will shortly call a conference of Shia and Sunni leaders.

Mr. H. Frampton, Deputy Commissioner, is also holding conferences with prominent citizens.

FOUR PERSONS STABBED

Two incidents have marred the restoration of tranquillity. Four persons were stabbed in an affray in Machhliwali Gali last night, while a serious clash at Takia Azambeg was only narrowly averted. A number of brickbats were thrown, resulting in minor injuries to three, but before the trouble could assume serious dimensions it was nipped in the bud, and order restored.—A. P.

INJURED VICTIM SUCCUMBS

LUCKNOW, May 24.

One of the injured persons in the hospital has succumbed to his injuries.

A number of arrests have been effected for alleged defiance of orders under Section 144.—A.P.

PREMIER VISITS AFFECTED AREA

Congress Leaders Appeal For Unity

LUCKNOW, May 24.

The Nawab of Chhatari, the Premier and the Raja of Salempur, Education Minister visited the affected areas and met members of both sections and impressed on them the necessity of helping the authorities to maintain law and order.

The Premier's visit appears to have inspired confidence in the terror-striken people.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. Gopinath Srivastva and other Congress workers accompanied by Shia and Sunnis leaders are constantly touring the affected areas and appealing to both the sections to make up their differences and unite.—A.P.

LOUDSPEAKERS BROADCAST PEACE MESSAGES

Disturbance Quelled By Saturday Noon, Says Official Report

LUCKNOW, May 24.

In the course of a press communique Mr. H. J. Frampton, District Magistrate, states that since the last communique was issued all has continued tranquil, only two cases of minor assaults having occurred in Saadatganj circle yesterday, one of which was due to a private quarrel.

DISTURBANCE QUELLED

For practical purposes the disturbance was quelled by midday on Saturday. The Curfew Order was maintained last night but it was found possible during the day and in the early evening to make special arrangements for celebrations of "Maulood Shariff" subject to certain restrictions.

The night passed without incident, and shops are now being reopened. Full police and Magisterial precautions, however, are being continued for the time being as a precautionary measure.

PEACE MESSAGES

With the return of more normal conditions reconciliatory measures were undertaken the whole of Sunday. In the afternoon loudspeakers were employed by the Congress party to broadcast peace messages from lorries in the main thoroughfares. Negotiations for further measures of conciliation are in progress between leaders of each sect.

The ascertained number of deaths is seven.—A. P.

Relief For Lucknow Victims

LUCKNOW, May 24.

A press communique issued by the Deputy Commissioner states that the situation in the city continues quiet, business is returning to normal.

An enquiry is being made into the circumstances of the dependents of those who lost their lives or have been incapacitated with a view to giving them relief. For this purpose a fund has been opened with a first contribution of Rs. 250 on behalf of the Coronation Committee.

Further donations will be gratefully acknowledged by the Deputy Commissioner.—A. P.

S. O. S. TO M. L. A.'s

Sequel To Communal Tension At Shikarpur

KARACHI, May 24.

Enquiries in informed circles here this morning show that the situation in Shikarpur remains unaltered. Panic and Hartal continue. No confirmation, however, is available of rumours that the communal situation is deteriorating, necessitating the adoption of drastic measures.

The Secretary of the Hindu Independent Party in the Assembly has telegraphically summoned all Hindu M.L.As to Karachi to meet and decide on ways and means of combating the situation arising from the happenings at Shikarpur.—A.P.

MORE TROUBLE AT SHIKARPUR

Chief Minister Hurries To Spot

KARACHI, May 24.

The Associated Press officially learns that the deathroll in the Shikarpur trouble so far totals four.

Advices from Shikarpur state that a fifth man, who was reported as dead last night, is actually in a precarious condition in the hospital.

An incident similar to that which originated the trouble is reported to have occurred this morning. Pages of the Quran wrapped up in a red handkerchief with inscriptions in handwriting similar to those found earlier, threatening the Muslims with dire vengeance, were discovered in a mosque in the Serai quarter, a predominantly Hindu locality.

The Chief Minister hurried to the spot and is making investigations.

Two Hindu gardners were assaulted this morning on the Garhiyasim Road, ten miles from the City and were removed to the hospital.—A.P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT ABOTTABAD

Sequel To Tension Over Procession: Twelve Persons Injured

ABBOTTABAD, May 12.

A dozen persons including a girl were injured in a communal riot which occurred at Seral Saleh in the Hazara District. The trouble apparently arose on Friday over the Muslims' refusal to allow Hindus to carry idols in a procession for installation in a new Temple, believing that it would interfere with the celebration of Id Milad. The Muslims urged the postponement of the ceremony, which the Hindus contended was not possible since an auspicious hour had been selected by priests after reference to the shastras. Tension grew, despite the District Magistrate's attempts to secure a compromise, and at midnight he and the Superintendent of Police, Hazara, visited the spot and made a further attempt to secure a settlement of the dispute.

PROCESSION ABANDONED.

On Saturday morning a Hindu deputation comprising Rai Bahadur Ishardas, Rai Sahib Parmanand, Rai Bahadur Chimanlal members of the Frontier Assembly, and the Municipal Commissioner, Abbottabad, waited on the District Magistrate and explained the position of the Hindus, declaring that the ceremony could not be postponed. To avoid possible trouble the police force was accordingly strengthened, but owing to the increasing tension the Hindus finally decided not to perform the ceremony. This decision, however failed to ease the situation, and an ugly development occurred when stone throwing started in the Hindu area. Twelve were injured, two seriously, before peace was restored.

Nine are arrested, and the District Magistrate promulgated Sec. 144 Cr. P. C.

A Magisterial enquiry has been opened.—A.P.

New Premier

Finance Minister Visits Victims

ABBOTABAD, May 24.

Rai Bahadur Mehrchand Khanna, Finance Minister, and Rai Bahadur Dewanchand, president of the Frontier Hindu, Sikh Nationalist Party, visited the Civil Hospital at Haripur, Hazara, to see the Hindus injured in the Seraisaleh Communal Riot.

Of the four admitted to hospital, two are making satisfactory progress, while the other two received treatment, and were discharged.—A. P.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE IN BERAR VILLAGE

Several Injured In Free Fight

AMRAOTI, May 24.

Twenty-two were injured in a serious Hindu-Muslim riot which occurred at Kurhawarha village, in the Chandur Tahsil of Amraoti District on the Saturday night, night previous to the Prophet's Birth-day.

The affray took place after a Muslim procession had finished its course through the village and reached the village mosque.

SEVERAL INJURED

Lathis and stones were freely used during the fight, resulting in injuries to about ten Muslims and twelve Hindus, of whom three Hindus and one Muslim are in a serious condition, and have been removed to the Government Hospital.

One Muslim whose nose was fractured by a stone has been brought here for X-ray examination in the Irwin Hospital.

S. D. M. ON SCENE

On receipt of the news at Amraoti on Sunday morning Mr. R. N. Pendharkar, S. D. M., Chandur, hurried to the spot. He was followed shortly after by Mr. Hidayatulli, M. L. A.

Police pickets have now been placed in the village and except for one or two stray attacks on Sunday morning the situation is quiet.—A. P.

MATTER FOR CRIME BRANCH OF GOVT.

'C. R.' On "Butchery" On Triplicane Beach

MADRAS, May 24.

A Muslim aged 40, said to be a native of Nagpur, has been admitted to hospital with stab wounds. It is alleged he was attacked by some Muslims last evening at the Triplicane Beach.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who participated in yesterday's meeting in the celebration of the Prophet's Birthday and who proposed the Prince of Arcot to the chair at the meeting, interviewed said that those who committed violent butchery such as was done last evening did the gravest disservice to the memory of the Prophet. He was sure all good Muslims felt even more strongly than he did in the matter.

He did not believe that Conciliation Boards would be able to do anything, because this was not a result of a communal dispute or anything that had to do with the two communities as such. It was purely a matter for the Crime Investigation Branch of the Public Service. Conciliation boards could do nothing but talk over the shocking outrages and waste time and probably add to the ineffectual public anger.—A.P.

Baldwin's 'Happy Family' Arrangement

Chamberlain To Succeed Him As Premier

LONDON: May 23.

Mr. Baldwin is entering his last week in the House of Commons to-morrow.

After arriving in the House of Commons on Friday he will drive to Buckingham Palace to tender his resignation to the King and advise His Majesty of the consent of Mr. Neville Chamberlain for succeeding him to the Premiership.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain will then go to the Palace to undertake to form the Government.

It is believed that lengthy conversations between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain have taken place regarding the composition of the new Cabinet and every effort will be made to end the reconstruction period quickly. The view is held that a major reconstruction will at present seriously impede the Government programme but it is possible that later in the year several further changes will be made.

Mr. Baldwin will be created a Earl Baldwin and his son Oliver will receive the courtesy title of Viscount. Sir John Simon will replace Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Kingsleywood is strongly tipped to success Sir John Simon.

It is also suggested that Lord Halifax will succeed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as Lord President of the Council and Mr. Runciman will succeed Lord Halifax as the Lord Privy Seal.

It is unlikely that there will be any change at the Foreign Office but some changes are likely among the junior Ministers as a result of the reshuffle.—Reuter.

Baldwin

CENSORSHIP OF RIOT NEWS

Karachi Papers' Criticism

KARACHI, May. 24.

The rigid censorship and the policy of detaining the Press messages pursued by the Authorities of the Sind Government in connection with the Shikarpur Riots have been subjected to strong criticism by the local Press.

The "Sind Observer" commenting on the same says: "Those who practise censorship ought to possess some common sense. How any Censor, unless he has taken leave of his senses, could have withheld our telegrams".

The "Samsar Samachar", the leading vernacular daily echoing the same views deplores that Newspaper men should not be allowed to make use of the Trunk Call even to give the barest facts and figures of the riots.—United Press.

Two Outrages Reported In Madras On Sunday

MADRAS, May, 24.

A largely attended meeting was held last evening on Triplicane beach to celebrate the Probhet's Day, the Prince of Arcot presiding, when leaders of different communities spoke on the significance of the Day.

After the meeting a Hindu aged 26 was found dead on the beach with injuries all over the body. It is alleged that the man while attending the meeting was stabbed to death by unknown persons. Police removed the body to a mortuary where it remains still unidentified. The Police Commissioner has offered a reward of Rs. 100 for information leading to the arrest of the culprits.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE

Another outrage was committed last evening in Pulianthope near Perambur Barracks, the scene of recent riots. It appears that Kannappa Chetty (a Hindu vendor) while pushing a handcart loaded with chillies and tamarind for sale along the road was attacked by unknown persons with a knife. The man died on the spot. Police hurried to the scene, and removed the body to mortuary.—A.P.

GURUDWARA RIOT CASE

25 Accused Committed To Sessions

CAMPBELLPUR: May 23.

In the case arising from the riot at Kotfatehkhan Gurdwara on April 1, Mr. Benjamin, Special Magistrate, committed to the sessions all the 25 accused on charges of murder, damaging and defiling a place of worship and rioting with deadly weapons.

The Magistrate, in the course of his order, observed that it seemed to him abundantly clear that but for the noble and commendable conduct of the head constable Gurdat Mal the Gurdwara would have been converted into a shambles by the mob.

According to the prosecution one Sikh Sewadar was killed, eleven were injured, six seriously and great damage was caused to Gurdwara property in this riot.—A. P.

NOT DUE TO COMMUNAL TENSION

Bengal Govt. Communique On Serajgunj Incident

CALCUTTA: May 24.

The Government of Bengal in a Press Note regarding certain cases of desecration of images in Serajganj Sub-Division, Pabna District, state that these defilements were not the outcome of any strained communal feelings between Hindus and Muhammadans. These acts, it is believed, are the work of some isolated persons with mischievous propensities. The local authorities are taking all necessary measures to put a stop to these misdeeds.

The District Magistrate has publicly more than once strongly condemned these mischievous activities and explained to the people that the defilement of images could not be countenanced by Islam or any other religion.

Vigilance Committees have been organised in the District to guard against a repetition of such occurrences. It is also contemplated to take other measures, which will help to inculcate in the minds of local residents the feeling that it is not proper to wound up the religious susceptibilities of any religious community in this manner.

As a result of vigilance it is stated that the culprits in the latest case have been traced. The case is now under investigation.—A. P.

OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION

(Continued from Page 6.)

if any commissioners themselves, who make these announcements, have given up any portions of their own huge salaries which are as such a burden on the poverty-striken tenants as the rents they have to pay. A few such announcements also at the 'Darbars' would have been helpful and encouraging. I should also be very much interested to know how many officials contributed anything to the feeding of children and if any illuminated their own houses and at their own cost, or whether thel were only satisfied by getting others to do this business.

When Thakur Complains Govt. Moves

But Peasant's Tears Fail To Move Finance Minister

WHY TITODI BUND WORKS WERE CLOSED: COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND IN JHALOD AND ITS SEQUEL

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD: (By Mail).

On further inquiry about the reasons of closing immediately the Titodi Bund Works in Jhalod taluka, it is learned that the Thakore of Limbdi and other Inamdars and landlords had applied for closing of the works as hundreds of acres of their lands were being covered by the waters of the newly proposed tank. Similar applications were made by peasants of different parts of the affected areas but they all fell on deaf ears.

Finance Minister's "No"

One peasant of Jhalod had applied and approached the Finance Minister when he last visited Jhalod and actually wept about the acquisition of his "Bagayat" land in constructing the Saraswani tank as he was losing all the sources of maintenance, but it is said he was told that nothing could be done in the matter. as it was compulsory acquisition. The same principle has been, it is learnt, not followed in this case.

Doles Stopped

Complaints of stoppage of doles for the last eight days are being received from the workers, whose names have been enlisted, it is told, some eight days back from the workers on relief works.

FOR TRIPLE AIR RECORD

Llewellyn Takes Off From Croyd

LONDON, May 24.

Llewellyn left Croydon aerodrome at 8-37 a.m. (B. S. T.), on another attempt to beat three records,—London to the Cape, Cape to London, and the double Journey.

He said he hoped to reach the Cape in about two days, rest there for ten hours, and then return.—Reuter's Special.

DERBY FAVOURITE GETS JARRED JOINT

LONDON, May 24.

The American colt Perifox, the second favourite for the Derby, is on the walking list. He has a jarred joint, which is causing considerable anxiety to his thousands of backers. Wearing a bandage near the foreleg, Perifox was on "easy," list to-day and confined to walking exercise with "Enfield."

Heelbug and cracked heels are prevalent at New Market. Two other Derby runners, Legrandduc and Solfo, have slight heel trouble, but fortunately they are little worse for it.

Grandduo went six furlongs and Solfo five furlongs with half speed.—Reuter's Special.

LEBRUN OPENS PARIS EXHIBITION

PARIS, May 24.

The Great 1937 Exhibition was opened by M. Lebrun. A salute of 101 guns thundered out as the President approached the Exhibition buildings from the Elysee.

Although the Exhibition, which lies in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, has been formally inaugurated, many pavilions are far from complete and won't be available to the public for another month in some cases. The work has been delayed by a series of political and Trades Union troubles. The question of bringing British workmen to supplement the French on the British pavilion has been mooted. The delay was also caused through frequent enlargement of the original Exhibition plan, which will now embrace 280 pavilions and palaces.

Forty-two foreign nations are represented.—Reuter.

EGYPT-ENGLAND FLIGHT IN 18 HOURS

LONDON, May 24.

A new Empire airmail flight record has been created by the Imperial Airways when the new flying-boat, "Cassiopeia," travelled from Alexandria to Southampton in eighteen hours.

This is the first time that an Egypt-England passenger flight has been made in one day.

"Cassiopeia" carried fourteen passengers, a ton and a half mail and freight and a crew of five.

The average flying speed for 2,300 miles was over 150 miles per hour.—Reuter.

TRIBESMEN FIRE ON WANA CAMP

Attack Repulsed

SIMLA, May 24.

On the night of May 21/22 about 50 shots were fired into Wana Camp by an enemy gang. We sustained no casualties. All was quiet at Razmak.

On May 22 the enemy, estimated at a 100 attacked the party, which was withdrawn after covering the construction of a new piquet near Ghariom Camp. A counter attack by the Company supported by machine guns was at once launched. The enemy were driven back and are known to have had eleven killed.

GOVERNMENT'S CASUALTIES

Our casualties, all in the 2nd Battalian Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, were killed: Privates L. Hayter, W. Morgan, W. Lyness and Lance Corporal J. McGhee;

Wounded: Lt. E J D Snowball, Lance-Corporal C. Maxwell, J. Macalonie, Privates H. Gillan, W. Somerville, W. Nicholson and G. Cairns.—A.P.

Kidnapped Girl Returned

BANNU, May 24.

Of the four daughters of a Hindu widow kidnapped by raiders from Umartattar Khel village, one girl has been brought back to Kherukhel.—A P

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'Outside Influences In Butchers' Strike'

Standing Committee Chairman's Charge

THEY SHOULD CALL OFF STRIKE AND STOP ENORMOUS LOSS TO THEMSELVES. HE SAYS

The butchers' strike in Bombay was confined to only 82 butchers, who were affected by the increase in the licence fees from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, involving a sum of Rs. 1,230 per annum; whereas 4,000 persons were directly affected daily by the strike of the butchers and even if their daily income was only Re. 1 each per day there was a clear loss of Rs. 4,000 to them, thus Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, explained to the members of the Committee in the course of a statement he made on Monday at the ordinary weekly meeting.

WORK OF OUTSIDERS

He stated that the strikers were not properly guided and the grievance was made much of by outside influences.

UNTENABLE CONTENTION

In the course of his statement Mr. Chinoy said:—

"It is now a week since the butchers at Bandra went on a strike on the ground that the Municipality had increased their licence fee from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per annum and that owing to their failure to pay the increased fee some of them had been prosecuted in the Police Court. The cases came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on last Saturday and have been further postponed.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

"The question of increasing the licence fee of Rs. 10 for a butcher doing business in a private market was first brought before the Standing Committee by the Commissioner as early as in July, 1935. It was pointed out by him that the fee charged in respect of an outside butcher's shop or for a hawker of beef or mutton was increased from Rs. 25 to 50 since 1921; that the sheep dealers doing business at DeLisle Road sheep market were also charged Rs. 25 and that compared to these fees the fee of Rs. 10 levied in respect of a butcher in a private market was inadequate and he proposed that the fee be increased to Rs. 25 per annum. This was approved by the Standing Committee and was subsequently considered by the Law Committee and on their recommendation finally sanctioned by the Corporation in June, 1936.

Thereafter the butchers concerned and also the Mutton Dealers' Association submitted their objections to the increased fee and their protests were duly considered by the Law Committee and the Corporation and sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

UNTENABLE CONTENTION.

Their contention that the fee was increased suddenly and they were not given an opportunity to represent their case is, therefore, untenable. Much has been made of this increase in the licence fee. The number of people affected by this increase is 82 and the total amount of increased fee works out at Rs. 1,230 per annum.

The original licence fee of Rs. 10 was fixed in 1890 and during 47 years the expenses of supervision have naturally increased and the fee does not, therefore, appear to be exorbitant. If we take the number affected by the strike at about 4,000 and their daily earning at least at Rupee one per head per day, they stand to lose about Rs. 4,000 daily while the additional fee to be paid by them comes only Rs. 1,230 per annum.

WORK OF OUTSIDERS.

I am of opinion that the butchers do not seem to have been well-advised in launching on the strike and seem to have been innocent victims of outside influences which are accustomed to create dissatisfaction.

On Saturday morning Mr. Karimlal the Chairman of the Mutton Dealers' Association approached me along with two other Gentlemen to see if I could bring about a settlement and accordingly arranged a meeting with the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Markets in the Commissioner's Office at 12-30 but I was sent word at the last minute that they were asked by the advisers not to hold this meeting unless the Commissioner was agreeable to reduce the fee to the original figure of Rs. 10.

I wish better counsels will prevail with the butchers and the Mutton Dealers' and they will realise the enormous loss they are putting themselves to and the great inconvenience which they are causing to the public and call off the strike as early as possible.

MEAT STRIKE CONTINUES

BOMBAY, Monday.

Nearly a week has past, to-day being the sixth day of the Mutton Strike in the City. The strike is, continuing unabated.

The Mutton Dealers' Union is now preparing for a prolonged strike since it had found to its cost that a liberal attitude on its part will not pay.

Contrary to their expectations of a speedy settlement, meat is being supplied in small quantities here and there, specially to a few restaurants and hotels, thanks to the Municipal Commissioner, who it is stated to have granted nearly 40 licences for purposes of slaughter.

The report of Military supplying meat to the City hotels is denied to-day by the authorities.

DISAPPOINTING FEATURE.

Andheri disappointing feature for the Union is the fact that locally brought up and bred sheep known as 'Gaunthi Bakras' are being consumed in the city.

This meat is said to be of an inferior kind and may tend to bring in epidemics in its turn, if the practice is not put a stop to.

Thirdly, the meat is trickling down to Bombay surreptitiously from Kurla and Andheri.

The Union authorities had strengthened their outposts at Kurla and Andheri and this process will stop.

An official of the Union said that Kurla and Andheri were the "hole in the Chatti" and the loophole had remedied.

Whatever important decisions were taken by the Majlis-a-Amloa are not yet available to the Press in view of the test case pending before the Esplanade Court.

FISH IMPORT.

Enquiries made by our representative at the Mutton Market reveal that the shipments of fish from Karachi are not an unusual feature but they do come into Bombay throughout this season upto the end of monsoon. However they do not come anywhere near the demand. Even this supply affords relief to the hardup poor of the city.

Fresh supplies were also received from the Veraval, the B. B. and C.I. authorities kindly co-operating.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Muslim Youths Support Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Moradabad Knight has recently issued a statement regarding the attitude of the Muslims towards the Congress. In the whole length and breadth of India nobody is so find of issuing statements as Sir Mohd. Yakub is. He is a professional statement-maker and goes on blowing his own trumpet but never taking to much trouble as to know whether any sane and sensible person in the country ever cares to listen to him. He must give his statement because he is used to it but it is very seldom that he speaks sense.

Nothing is so absurd as to say that Congress is predoninantly a Hindu organisation and, therefore, the Muslim culture and language cannot be safe in its fold.

These out-of-date and self-styled politicians have always the same old story to tell. In fact they cannot afford to see things in right perspective. To tell the truth, they owe their existence to confusing politics with cultural and social mattters and thereby exploiting simple-minded people. I, however, assure Sir Mohd. Yakub that almost every Congress-minded Muslim is a better Musalman than he and others of his type are.

Sir Mohd. Yakub has presumptuously declared that only some young men, since but inexperienced, and none else are with the Congress. The veracity of this statement can always be questioned. However, supposing it to be true I would like to make it known to Sir Mohd. Yakub that it is these young men who will purge the community of the reactionary elements and self-seekers by ousting them from the political field. The Muslim youth of the country in general and of Aligarh in particular have awakened to the call of time and are determined to combat the reactionary and anti-national elements that have, some how or other, been able to foist themselves on the community. I wish Sir Mohd. Yakub could know that it is the whole of Aligarh which represents the Muslim intelligentsia of the country and not a few young men who have decided to go along with the Congress. The present decision of the Allahabad Conference is nothing but the whole-hearted approval of the weighty decision of Aligarh Muslim University Union, by the elders of the community.

In conclusion I would eanestly request Sir Mohamed Yakub honourably to retire from the field and leave the present affairs to the younger generation in whose hands decidedly lies the future of the community as well as of the country.

Sir Mohd. Yakub has lived his life. The youth of to-day is in no way prepared to listen to him, and so nothing can be wiser on his part than to have concern with his own future rather than with the present politics of the country.—Yours, etc.,

"YOUNG ALIGARH."

University Reform

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave leave to endorse the view of your correspondent "K" whose letter appeared in your yesterday's issue.

"K" rightly observes that both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor should be elected. None can deny the fact that at the head of a particular industry there should be a person expert in that very industry, in an analogous manner at the heaa of the University a man of letters with good grounding of specified subjects should be placed.

It is no use appointing titled officers with little knowledge of University education to such posts where marked ability counts. This view must be taken up for consideration as it will eradicate the very evils of University. The sooner the question is tackled the better.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. HEGDE.
Dadar.

Lord Brabourne On Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his speech at Belgaum Lord Brabourne suggested, as a remedy for unemployment, that the number of students attending schools and colleges should be curtailed and many students should be diverted into different occupations. What those suitable occupations into which the students can be diverted are His Lordship did not tell.

Education, in my opinion, has nothing to do with unemployment. The question of unemployment will be efficiently solved, if the Government begins to think that India is for Indians. Employ all Indians from top to bottom in all departments, appoint more Indians in the Army, start new Industries and factories that can absorb many educated Indians; this will solve the unemployment question. But the Government is not ready to do it; it tries to lay the axe at the root of nation-building education. The Government can solve the question of unemployment just as the Germans and Russians are solving it in their own countries. But the crux of the matter lies in the fact that the British are more interested in their own welfare than in the welfare of the Indians. Then, why blame education for nothing? It is really hood-winking the Indian people.—Yours, etc.,

K.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Matric Appeal

PRO BONO PUBLICO appeals to the Bombay University authorities to hold a special supplementary examination for the thousands of students who were plucked last time

Communal Riots

K. AZHAR ABBAS (Delhi) deplores the communal and intercommunal riots and appeals to all communities to observe the true tenets of religion and human brotherhood.

'No Entry' Sign

LABHSHANKER G. JOSHI requests the authorities concerned to instal immediately the sign 'No Entry' at the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station leading to the Bhuleshwar Road, and also facing the New Cotton Exchange Buildings towards the Sheikh Memon Street; if the same as suggested is going to be declared as the 'one way' street for all the vehicular traffic.

JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY

Christ Church Old Boys "A" Eliminate Clare Club

BOMBAY: Monday.

Christ Church Old Boys' "A" and Clare Hockey Club, contested the right to go further in the Jepsen Hockey Tournament, today.

From the start the Old Boys had the better of exchanges, and within five minutes, Peters, the Old Boys' inner-right, sent across a beautiful pass which Blake, the centre-forward, intercepted but failed to convert. Following this Coutts, the Old Boys' inner-left, gained possession in front of the goalmouth, and passed the ball into the goal-keeper's pad and lost the next opportunity of scoring. The Clare Hockey Club then took possession and going down the line, White, the Clare centre-forward, passed to Fernandes, the outside, left, who tested Durham the Old Boys' custodian. With terrific shot, which he saved, and pushed into D'Souza, the inner-left who drove in another, which Durham cleared with a hefty hit.

The Old Boys' forwards now attacked with a nice movement and beating the defence, Peters placed Blake well, and the latter made no mistake in opening the score for his side. Ten minutes later, Coutts, the left-inner, added the second goal, and the interval found the Old Boys two goals to advantage.

After lemon time the Old Boys again had the better of exchanges and within five minutes Blake added the third goal. Immediately after Durham converted the fourth goal.

Bocarro now changed position and took up the attack. The difference soon told when with a fine solo effort he beat the defence and reduced the lead. Following up White, the Clare centre-forward, netted the second point for his side; having reduced the lead by two goals. Clare Club played a spirited game working hard to come on terms. But a sudden reversal saw the Old Boys gain possession and entering the Clare's striking area, Durham put his side further ahead. Up and down play remained the order for the rest of the time and the final whistle found:

THE RESULT.

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS' "A" ..... 5 goals
CLARE HOCKEY CLUB ... 2 goals

THE TEAMS.

CLARE HOCKEY CLUB:—Albuquerque; Thomas and Blunt; D'Costa, Bocarro, and Lisbo; Alvares, Price, White, D'Souza and Fernandes.

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS' "A":—Durham; Barnett and Almeida; Romer, Harper and Ferrao; Walsh, Peters, Blake, Coutts, and M. Durham.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. E. Moultan and E. Dunk.

To-day's Game

At 5-30 p.m. G.I.P. Railway "A" v. G.I.P. Railway "B".

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

THE WOUNDED ARE HELPED.

It was necessary to finish. The next patrol might come. Athos, Aramis, and D'Artagnan surrounded Biccarat, who was a Gascon too, requesting him in vain to surrender.

"There are four against you alone, I command you to leave off," cried Jussac.

"Ah, when my commander orders so," answered Bicarat, and being the only one left standing, he now assisted. D'Artagnan in carrying the wounded men to the gateway of the convent. Aramis gathered a nice array of the swords of the vanquished guardsmen, and they rang the bell to call the monks to assist the wounded men.

THE TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

They went arm in arm towards M. de Treville's mansion, occupying the whole width of the street, and taking in every musketeer they met. D'Artagnan heart swelled with pleasure; he marched between Athos and Porthos supporting himself to them in confidence.

"If I am not yet a musketeer," said he to his new friends when he said good-bye in front of the gateway of M. de Treville's mansion, "at least I have to-day entered upon my apprenticeship, haven't I?"

M. de Treville scolded his musketeers in public and congratulated them in private, whereupon he hastened without delay to the Louvre to inform the king.

Citizens Denied Elementary Rights

STORY OF ONSLAUGHTS ON CIVIC LIBERTIES

Subhas Bose Prepares India's Case For London Conference

About the beginning of this month Mr. K. F. Nariman, Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, and Mr. K. B. Menon, Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, received communications from Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Jt. Secretary of the India League, London, to the effect that they have arranged a conference on Civil Liberties in India jointly with the National Council of Civil Liberty in London on the 5th June. It was expected to be an important gathering, and they wanted to collect all the relevant material for the purpose of that conference which was to be placed before a committee of the Haldane Club, (a society of Socialist lawyers, of which Sir Stafford Cripps was President). They wanted a manifesto from the Indian Civil Liberties Union to be read as a message at the said conference

As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was touring in Burma and as the matter was urgent, Mr. K. F. Nariman wrote to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose to prepare a draft manifesto to be sent in time for the said conference. Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has now sent the following draft manifesto to Mr. Nariman: "The Indian Civil Liberties Union desires to bring to the notice of lovers of freedom all over the world, the varied encroachments made from day to day on the elementary rights and liberties of the Indian people and considers it necessary to emphasise the fact that in the matter of civil liberty as in other matters, there has been practically no change for the better since the introduction of so-called provincial autonomy in India on the 1st April 1937

Under the 'rusty' Regulation of 1818 and the Criminal Law Amendment Acts of Bengal, Assam and other provinces, more than 2500 citizens, including some women, are still in custody since 1930 without any trial whatsoever Bengal alone accounting for more than 2000. Among the above state prisoners are some citizens of French Chandernagore in Bengal who have been incarcerated by the British Government in violation of International Law

MIDNAPORE METHODS

The state of affairs in some areas in Bengal, notably in Midnapur, could be easily imagined from such measures, still in force, as curfew orders, compulsory use of identity cards by all young men, prohibition of cycling for middle-class young folks, expulsion from the district of a large number of prominent citizens, banning of 99 Congress and national organisations within Midnapur District, besides detention without trial of no less than 100 citizens belonging to that district.

Recent cases of suicide among state prisoners in some of the detention camps have opened the eyes of the public to the inhuman conditions prevailing therein. The public mind is also exercised over the ill-treatment of convicted political prisoners in several prisons in India and the callousness of the authorities in spite of repeated hunger-strikes resorted to by the former. The reopening of the penal settlement in the unhealthy Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal in 1932 in the teeth of popular opposition and the transportation of several hundred political prisoners thereto, in spite of the Committee appointed by Government having condemned the said settlement as unfit for human habitation, have given rise to anxiety and alarm.

"FORWARD POLICY" MUST GO.

The adoption of the 'Forward Policy' by the Government of India, involving a small-scale war on the North-West Frontier, is deeply resented by the Indian people, since it is bound to lead to the gradual enslavement of the hitherto independent tribes, with the help of the blood and money poured out by the down-trodden Indians without any advantage accruing to the latter.

The oppressive gagging Press Laws of India are too notorious to need a detailed mention in this manifesto.

The Foreigners Act which is intended for application to undesirable foreigners is invariably applied against political workers and leaders, so that several of such enthusiastic nationalists are prevented from participating in national movements in India, their entry to British India being banned by the abuse of the provisions of the said Act which compels their detention in several Indian States to which they originally belong. A number of labour leaders engaged in normal trade union activities are disabled under autocratic restrictive orders, whereby they are compelled to live within isolated out of the way restricted areas far away from their normal activities without a chance of appealing to any judiciary for redress, and their petitions for relief to the Executive generally go unheeded.

MORE ONSLAUGHTS.

Last but not least, attention should be drawn to the general onslaught launched against all leftist organisations and movements, particularly in the Frontier Province, Punjab, United Provinces, Bengal and Madras, involving the seizure of leftist literature imported from abroad, the frequent proclamation, as seditious, of such literature found or produced within the country, the imprisonment for long terms under a special legislation in Bengal of persons found in possession of such literature and the banning of several volunteer, student and youth organisations since 1932. It is noteworthy that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who is known all over the country as the 'Frontier Gandhi' for his non-violent and peaceful welfare activities, has been externed not only from his own North-West Province, but he is also not allowed to enter the adjoining province of Punjab even after he had undergone his full term of imprisonment for an alleged act of sedition, and it is nearly 10 months since this stalwart Frontier leader has been deprived of his home. Though as the head and organiser of the Kudaikidmatgars, i.e., the Servants of God, he and his band were engaged in humanitarian uplift welfare work, that organisation is still labouring under the Government ban and is not allowed to function. Similarly, though it is a long time since the Civil Disobedience movement was called off, the ban against the Frontier Congress Committee still continues so that even such legal and constitutional activities as the election campaign are considerably handicapped and obstructed.

DRIVE AGAINST WORKERS.

It is again noteworthy that in Bengal, the Frontier Province and the Punjab, people have been deprived of their liberty without any trial, on the suspicion of having been engaged in socialist activity and in the last-named province, some citizens have been interned in their villages, as soon as they arrived from abroad after a long absence. Further the unrestricted and arbitrary use of Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code after the 1st of April 1937, in the strike of over two hundred thousand jute workers in Calcutta—for prohibiting meetings, processions, and demonstrations of workers and excluding the workers' leaders from the strike area even though they were members of the Legislature—demonstrate very clearly that in spite of so-called provincial autonomy, the power of the Government will continue to be used on the side of the employers and against the workers.

The Indian Civil Liberties Union earnestly hopes that while the struggle of the Indian people for their elementary rights and liberties has to be fought out by themselves the heartfelt sympathy of enlightened and freedom-loving men and women all over the world will be with the Indian people in the difficult, up-hill task which faces them."

CALL TO LEADERS.

The Manifesto must be despatched by the last Air Mail within a week from to-day so as to reach London in time for the Conference. As there is no time to circulate the said manifesto for the signatures of various All-India leaders and prominent publicmen interested in the Civil Liberties Union, they are requested to send their signature, if possible by wire, to Mr. Nariman care Congress Bombay on or before the 27th May.

Institutions, organisations as well as individuals interested in the subject are also requested to send further suggestions and information, if any, direct to Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary, The India League, 165, Strand, London, so as to reach them before 5th June.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Prabhawatibai (17), wife of Himmatlal, residing at Albless Bagh.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that death was caused by shock, following extensive burns. The girl has poured kerosene oil on her sari and set fire to it. They held that this was a case of suicide under very mysterious circumstances.

Mahomed Bashirchand, a motor driver, was arrested by the Agripada Police yesterday under Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code.

It is alleged that yesterday the accused was driving a motor car No. X-2282 along Love Grove Road towards Worli in a rash and negligent manner, with the result that the car dashed into the Worli Bottle Neck Bridge and was damaged. Three of the occupants of the car sustained injuries.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail in the sum of Rs. 200, with one surety in like amount. Surety to deposit Rs. 30, in default to be remanded into police custody till May 30th at the Sixth Court, Mazagaon, to-day.

A three-year-old girl, named Sushilabai, daughter of Maganlal Becherdas, residing on the 3rd floor of Shrinathji's Building at Gulalwadi, met with fatal accident during the week-end.

An inquest will be held over the girl's body to-morrow.

Following a sensational raid carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad on "The Coronation Club" at Grant Road on May 21 late in the night, Cowasji Bejanji, Sorabji Barjorji and thirteen others were arrested for alleged sutta gambling.

During the raid the Police are stated to have seized some marked coins, packets of cards and cash.

Pending further enquiries eleven of the accused were remanded in Police custody, while the remaining four were bailed out till June 7 at the Presidency Court, Girgaum to-day.

Woman In Girgaum Raid

Hansraj, Sushil Bai, Baboo Pandya and Kalidas were arrested by the Gamdevi Police on May 22 in the premises of Allahabad Bank Building and placed before the Presidency Magistrate charged with sutta gambling.

Several chits, records referring to sutta bets and money are alleged to have been found in their possession.

All the accused were enlarged on bail till June 7 at the Presidency Court Girgaum to-day.

A police constable of the Princess Street Police Station has been arrested on a grave charge under Section 376 I.P.C. by the Esplanade Police.

The Constable Motisingh Gokuliji, it is stated, made an application to the Children's Home that he was desirous of adopting a female child.

The necessary inquiries were made and it was ascertained that the accused was a fit person to be given the custody of a child from the Children's Home. With the permission of the Juvenile Court a girl, aged 6 years, was handed over to the accused to be adopted by him.

On May 4, he reported to the Children's Home that his wife had taken the orphan girl and absconded from Bombay to Surat and that they were residing in the house of a prostitute.

Inquiries were made at Surat and it was found that the woman and the girl had been there but had returned to Bombay.

The woman was ultimately traced to Tardeo. She made grave allegations against her husband the accused. She told the police that the accused used to have immoral relations with the minor girl and therefore she had left the house with the girl.

As inquiries were to be made in the case recorded against the accused, the police made an application to-day to the Presidency Magistrate Third Court to remand the accused in custody. The application was granted.

Deputy Inspector Tawde of the Vigilance Branch, C. I. D., carried out a sensational raid at Fanaswadi, at 9 a.m. on Saturday, and arrested Haridas Mitaram under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

Several alleged Satta slips and cash amounting to Rs. 4,319 were seized by the police in the raid.

The satta slips were found on a round table where a telephone was also found.

The accused was later released on bail and his bail period was extended at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

Thakurdwar Raid

Twelve persons were arrested by Sub-Inspector Sawant of the Anti-Gambling Squad, at 9-30 p.m. on May 22, on the 1st floor of Mohandas Building, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar.

It was alleged that bets were being received by telephone from Zowba's Wadi and Walkeshwar Road, which places were also simultaneously raided. In the course of the search the police seized several alleged satta chits showing an account of more than Rs. 2,000.

The accused are: Kanchan Sakharlal; Vrandawan Purshotamdas; Papabhai Samboolal; Vasant Laloobhai and others who were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day and released on bail.

Bhargav Thamhanker was arrested by Sub-Inspector Sawant in Laxmibhai Building in Zaoba's Wadi, Girgaum, while, it is alleged, recording bets received over the telephone. Several satta chits showing an account of about Rs 1,000 were seized by the police.

The accused was released on bail.

Driven by mad jealousy, a Bengalee youth hacked a 16-year-old girl Usharani to death on Saturday morning last and immediately after, he committed suicide by jumping from the room in which the outrage was committed on the third floor of the Jhaver House, Parel.

Gruesome details of the outrage were narrated this morning when the Coroner opened the inquest on the bodies of Usharan Devi and Vepin Das, 28, unemployed

Two more witnesses were examined.

The jury returned the following verdict:

"Usharani was murderously stabbed by Bepin Das. The deceased (Bepin Das) having committed a murder also jumped out of a window of her room on the third floor of Jhaver House, Dr. Batliwala Road, Parel, and committed suicide."

Jamshedji Phirozshah Desai, a Parsi youth, who was arrested by the Gamdevi Police on March 20 in connection with kidnapping one Christian girl was to-day discharged by the Magistrate for want of proper evidence.

"I'VE MURDERED WOMAN!"

A man walked into the Maharbowrie Police Station last night with a blood-stained knife in his hand and informed the Police officer on duty: "I have murdered a woman!"

Chandubai, 35, the woman, was stabbed brutally on a verandah of the second floor of the Mahadevdas Virdas Chawl, 4th Kumbharwada Lane, and died on the way to Hospital where she was being removed.

It appears that the suspect, Saduram Ajodharprasad was on intimate terms with Chandubai, who came to Bombay along with her brother-in-law Ramachandra.

It is alleged that the suspect warned her several times against being too intimate with some visitors.

On Sunday night, Saduram went to the chawl and found the woman lying on the verandah of her room on the second floor. He is alleged to have called her inside the room and, on her refusal, stabbed her several times with a knife.

Hearing the cries of the woman, the neighbours rushed to the room and in the meantime, Saduram walked with knife in his hand to the Police and surrendered himself and was put under arrest.

Inspector Bhatkal of the C. I. D., and Inspector Vanjara are investigating.

No Nominations To Assembly From Bombay Chamber

BOMBAY, Monday.

Up till noon to-day no nominations had been filed from the Chamber of Commerce Constituency to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

(Continued From Col. 7).

into intimate touch with three and half crores of people and we have found a secure place in their hearts from which no one can dislodge us. I have no doubt that if there is another election we will be returned to the legislature with a larger majorities and we will compel the Government to replace this unwanted Constitution by one which we ourselves approve of. In order to achieve this we must toil patiently; we must increase the membership and strength of the Congress to perfect our organisation; have committees in each of the numerous villages of our country and create a band of workers and volunteers who will carry out faithfully the programme which the Congress may lay down from time to time. We have pledged ourselves not to cease the fight until we achieve freedom. I exhort the people of this district to spurn all narrowminded sectional, communal and weakening influences. Maharashtra is the only province where these influences have created a little division. We must line up with the rest of the army and march solidly to our goal"

The resolution was passed unanimously.

DEMOCRATS KILL DEMOCRACY

(Contuned From Page 12)

they boasted was deadlock proof. They anticipated everything human foresight could see and provided every device legal ingenuity could invent. But the strength of the Congress derived from the support of the people was so great, that not withstanding all this, the Constitution had broken down on the very day it was ushered in—before the Congressmen had entered the Council Chamber. On the very day the era of responsible Government was to begin the Government was forced to form an irresponsible ministry.

J. M. MEHTA CRITICISED.

The speaker was not surprised to see the Coopers and Kamblis running to the rescue of the King's Government but he was pained to see Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who once fought shoulder to shoulder with stalwart Congressmen like the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, in such company. What had Mr. Mehta achieved by kicking the ladder by which he rose. Mr. Gupte then recounted the long tale of sins of commission and omission of Mr. Mehta. The ministry of which Mr. Mehta is the guide friend and philosopher did not care to appoint an Indian for so important a post like that of the Advocate-General. Nor did it care to appoint an Indian member on behalf of Bombay Presidency on the Public Service Commission. The Governor is presiding over all the meetings of the Cabinet, and though this is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution Mr. Jamnadas had not stood up against such an procedure hardening into a custom. A lathi charge was his gift to his erstwhile colleagues in the labour camp at the time of his visit to Sholapur. His ministry deported his labour colleagues like Sardesai and Sane without trial under the provisions of an Act against which Mr. Mehta once fulminated loudly. The restrictions on Mr. Joglekar were confirmed. It was by now well known what he had done to protect Hindu interests in the Sonya Maruti dispute. His admirers mislead the public by saying that Mr. Mehta was not responsible for this portfolio, but they never fail to give him credit for raising the restrictions on Messrs. Savarker and Phadke.

In his programme Mr. Mehta had attempted to steal clothes of the Congress, but he had not the strength and the spirit of the Congress to enforce it. Mr. Gupte exhorted the agriculturists not to be deceived by the poor imitation of the Congress and remain firm under the Congress Flag. Congress alone could protect the real intersts of the masses.

They need not be afraid that by the Congress policy they would lose anything. Even if the Governor takes over the administration the same policy of small mercies would be continued with a view to wean away the people from the Congress.

In conclusion Mr. Gupte made a fervent appeal for unity under the Congress Flag by the strength of which they would soon win back Swaraj.

Resolutions condoling the death of Mr. Chunilal Bhutala, worker of Mahad Taluqa, welcoming back Barrister Savarker and inviting him to come and join the battle of freedom under the Congress Flag, congratulating the voters and the candidates who were returned in the recent elections; demanding reduction in land revenue, forest fees etc.; reaffirming the Faizpur resolution on peasants' demands and organisation; supporting the constructive activities of the Congress; condemning the restrictive orders under Section 144 served on some workers of the Kolaba District on Coranation Day and condemning the Bhor State Council for increasing local cess and others were passed by the conference.

INTERIM MINISTRY MUST GO.

The most important resolution that came up before the Conference was the one condemning the present Bombay Ministry and demanding the calling of the legislatures.

Mr. Bhausaheb Lele moved the following resolution:—

This Conference expresses its confirmed opinion that it is highly unconstitutional on the part of the Government to have formed a Cabinet of persons in whom the people had no faith: after refusing to give the assurance demanded by the majority party. This act negatived the very fundamentals of democracy.

The Conference also condemns the people who have accepted the Ministry and regrets their act as anti-democratic and anti-national.

This Conference is of opinion that the delay in summoning the legislature and carrying on the Government with the help of a ministry in whom the people have no faith, is opposed to the spirit of Provincial Autonomy.

This Conference demands the immediate summoning of the legislature.

This Conference calls upon the people to return Congress candidates in overwhelming numbers, in case another election takes place".

KHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. G. Kher, leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature, who was given receptions at Sarol, Hashivre, Ranjenkher, Ketki and Wagvan supported the resolution. In the course of his speech he said "I have great pleasure in associating myself with the resolution. I want you, however to remember that both Council-entry and Acceptance of Offices are but a part of the great struggle for freedom which the Congress has launched against British Imperialism. Our manifesto as well as the resolutions of the Working Committee make this fact perfectly clear.

"I find in some quarters a tendency to misrepresent our attitude. I wish to make it clear that no one wishes to depart from the Delhi and Allahabad resolutions of the Working Committee. The source of all power is ultimately the people of this country whether enfranchised or not. Our election campaign has brought us

(Continued In Col. 4).

USE POWDER

NOTHING ELSE CLEANS TEETH SO WELL

100% Cleansing Properties
Twice that of toothpaste

No Pumice—No Destructive Grit
Cannot possibly scratch the softest enamel

Lasts Longer—Costs Less
Outlasts toothpaste 2 to 1

NO other dentifrice will clean and polish teeth so quickly and leave them so gleaming white—as POWDER. That is why the dentist, when he cleans your teeth, as you know—always uses powder.

As it is only the powder part of any dentifrice that cleans, a dentifrice that is ALL POWDER

Do as the Dentist Does . .

just naturally cleans best. Free from pumice and harmful grit, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder cannot possibly scratch, or injure the softest enamel

Dr. Lyon's is not only doubly efficient, but it costs only half as much to use. Even a small tin lasts twice as long as a tube of toothpaste.

TRY IT FOR YOURSELF AND BE CONVINCED!

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

America's Biggest-Selling Dentifrice

MARTIN & HARRIS Ltd., Sudama House, Wittet Rd., Bombay
Please send me free a three weeks' supply of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder.
Name.....
(Please print name)
Address..... B.C. 10

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly.—Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Acid Stomach Ended at Last

Wonderful new treatment brings instant relief from Indigestion, Wind, Heartburn — Stops Headaches, Colds, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pains.

Almost all of us suffer from Acid Stomach. When we eat too much acid-producing food, as we all do, the food ferments. Then we get Indigestion, Wind, Heartburn, Pain after Eating, Sour Stomach.

There's only one way really to relieve Indigestion, only one way to prevent it—Counteract that excess acidity. And now there's a certain, safe and pleasant way to do it—"Alka-Seltzer". For the first time in history a means has been found of combining in an effervescent tablet the three ingredients doctors have recommended separately for years.

Drop an "Alka-Seltzer" Tablet in half a glass of water. It makes a pleasant, refreshing, sparkling drink that will bring you instant relief. It breaks the Wind, stops the pain and discomfort and lays the basis for a permanent end to your trouble.

If you have a Headache from sickness, worry or over indulgence, an "Alka-Seltzer" will stop it at once. If you have a Cold, Neuralgia or Rheumatic Pains, Alka-Seltzer will help you to get rid of them.

Don't confuse this new effervescent alkalizing tablet with the ordinary type of remedy. "Alka-Seltzer" is a scientific product—a corrective alkalizing drink which first relieves the pain and then removes the cause. There is nothing so good as "Alka-Seltzer"—nothing to equal it. It is not harmful and not a laxative.

Try "Alka-Seltzer" to-day. Prove how wonderful it is, how pleasant to take, how rapid in its results. Discover for yourself that here at last is the remedy you have sought so long. Any chemist can supply you with "Alka-Seltzer" Brand Tablets.

O DEAR! MY HEAD IS ACHING SO. I THINK I'LL MAKE FOR HOME -
I'D TAKE AN ALKA-SELTZER. IT'S-IT ALWAYS CLEARS MY DOME
HEAD ACHE
I HOPE MY PICNIC-LUNCH WON'T TIE YOUR STOMACH IN A KNOT
NOT MINE! WITH ALKA-SELTZER I AM JOHNNIE ON-THE-SPOT.
ACID INDIGESTION
I HAD TO SLEEP ONE OFF, OL' MAN, SO I STAYED RIGHT IN BED
MY GOSH! WHY DON'T YOU MODERNIZE AND ALKALIZE INSTEAD?
MORNING MISERY
Be Wise—Alkalize
Alka-Seltzer
"Alka-Seltzer" Tablets make a sparkling alkalizing drink. They give prompt, pleasant relief from Headaches, Sour Stomach, Wind, Distress after Meals, Colds and other everyday Aches and Pains

Alkalize with "Alka-Seltzer" BRAND TABLETS AT ALL CHEMISTS

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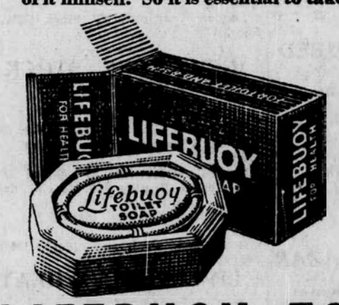
NO ONE IS SAFE!

NATURAL PERSPIRATION* may lead to 'B.O.' *(Body-Odour)

To perspire is a natural and necessary function of the human body — vital to life and health. In itself, perspiration is harmless and inoffensive, but if it is allowed to remain in the skin-pores it soon becomes stale and objectionable. And stale perspiration causes 'B.O.' (Body-Odour). 'B.O.' may happen to anyone, and the victim may not be aware of it himself. So it is essential to take the greatest possible care to guard against offending.



The best way to ensure against 'B.O.' is to use Lifebuoy Toilet Soap. Lifebuoy Toilet Soap is a *health* soap; it contains a special antiseptic health ingredient. Its lather is rich and penetrating. It goes deep down into the pores of the skin and removes the waste matter and impurities that cause Body-Odour.

Don't risk offence, use Lifebuoy Toilet Soap from to-day.

LIFEBUOY TOILET SOAP STOPS 'B.O.' *(Body-Odour)*

Made in India from pure vegetable oils only

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS DOWN

Silver And Wheat Weak But Gold Steady

BOMBAY, May 24.

On Monday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton opened firm but prices thereafter steadily declined due to Liverpool weakness. The tone was easy.

SILVER WEAK.

London gold was steady but silver was weak.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat was easy on persistent selling and liquidation. Base metals were firm Jute was quiet. Rubber was easy.

GILTEDGEDS BETTER.

The London Stock Exchange staged better sentiment with giltedgeds somewhat better.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, May 24.

Previous closing	12.77
To-day's opening	12.81
Difference	plus 04
To-day's closing	12.72
Difference	—05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, May 24.

Previous closing	7.06
To-day's opening	7.12
Difference	plus 06
To-day's closing	7.09
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 238-8
New April May	Rs. 242-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 24.

Generally higher trend was evidenced by the New York cotton market though movements were not spectacular. Bombay and Wall Street continued to be further buyers but the market was inclined to await fresh incentive and favourable weather reports caused further caution.

The session opened trading in October option at 12.81 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. After exhibiting better trend the market later became stagnant and suffered severe setback on poor Liverpool advices touching 12.69.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.72 with a decline of 5 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 24.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.80/12.79) 12.91/12.91
October (12.71/12.70) 12.81/12.80
December (12.71/12.70) 12.79/12.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 24.

American October (7.09) 7.17
American December (7.12) 7.20
Egyptian March (10.40) 10.58
Egyptian May (10.55) 10.73

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 24.

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 239-8 and Rs. 238-0. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 238-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 24.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2

JUTE

New Crop May June (£22 3/8 paid and buyers) £22 3/8 sellers.
Dunlop May (£25 1/2 sellers) £25 1/2 sellers.
Lightning May (£24 sellers) £24 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (10 5/16 value) 10 1/4 buyers.
Forward July September (10 1/2 paid and value) 10 1/2 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£14 1/8 sellers) £14 1/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata May June (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 1/8 sellers) £14 3/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 24.

Liverpool wheat opened with July at 114 3/4 and October 108 3/4. The market ruled quiet and easier on reports of scattered rains in America but there was no pressure to sell. The market is at present fluctuating narrowly.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 24.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 1.21. The market ruled quiet and featureless on lack of support and inspiring foreign cables later the market suffered severe setback on persistent hedge selling and liquidation caused by favourable weather reports. July touched 1.19 7/8.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937

Bombay, May 24.

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 7 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 7 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 6 9

May delivery was quoted 0-2-3 lower.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 24.

Previous closing	4.94 3/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 24.

Previous closing	4.94.15
To-day's opening	4.94.15
To-day's closing	4.94.34

FRANC RATE

London, May 24.

Previous closing	110.84
To-day's opening	110.78
To-day's closing	110.34

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 24.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.94.15. The market was quiet with a steady undertone and the rate rose a little on some better feeling to 4.94.20. Later however some realising was in evidence and the rate was inclined to decline hovering around the opening level.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94.33

Franc opened at 110.78. The market was quiet and featureless the rate was fluctuating within a narrow range with an undecided trend.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 110.34.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/28
Paris on Bombay (8.370) 8.362
New York on Bombay (37.30) 37.30
London on Milan (93.90) 93.92
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£252 3/4 buyers £253 1/4 sellers. Steady) £253 1/2 buyers £254 sellers. Very steady.
Lead (£24 5/8 buyers £24 3//4 sellers. Steady) £24 5/8 buyers £24 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£64 to £66) £64 1/2 to £66 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 24.

The following cable information was received from London to night

"India bought China and Speculators sold. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 24.

	Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 3/8d.	20 1/4d
Forward	20 7/16d.	20 5/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, May 24.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6) £7-0-8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 24.

10 p.m.

Silver ready	52 11 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 11 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 14 0
Gold ready	34 11 0
Gold 1st settlement	34 11 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 8 6
Sovereigns	22 3 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 24.

Wheat May	5 11 9
Wheat September	5 11 9
Linseed May	8 5 0
Linseed September	8 7 3

The tone was quiet.

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR

Ahmedabad, May 24.

Following are closing quotations of Ahmedabad Share Bazar of May 24.

Ashok 370, Aryodaya spinning 210, Calico 561/4, Gujarat cotton 31/4, Jubili 184/6, Marsdan 75/6, Motilal Hirabhai 53/12, Monogram 53/12, Rajanagar 338/12

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 24.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 95-9-0 at 2-0 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 96.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	95 9 0
Highest	96 1 0
Lowest	95 9 0
Closing	96 0 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 24.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 as against the previous closing at £90 1/2.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 24.

2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98 1//2) £98 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£90 1/2) £90 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£105 1/2) £106
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102) £102

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£108 5/8) £108 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 1/2) £76 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 3/4) £107 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 7/8) £102
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 3/4) £109 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 24.

After being firm on renewed buying markets generally were quieter, but the undertone was favourable giltedgeds were improving.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese Second Preference (16-9) 16-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (80-7 1/2) 80-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8) £8 1/2
Musical Industries (21-3) 22-0
Princhin Johnson (42-0) 44-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (37-4 1/2) 37-7 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (79-6) 79-3
Realisation 1930 (£94 1/2) £94 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (34-0) 34-3
Unilever Ordinary (42-6) 43-0
Ford Motors (28-3) 28-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£6 3/8) £6 1/2
British American Tobacco (126-10 1/2) 126-3
Carreas (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-0) 155-0
P and O S N Company Deferred (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2
Distillers (144-3) 115-6
Bredfords Dyers (£9 3/8) £9 7/8
British Celanese (£9) £8 7/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (46-6) 47-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-4 1/2) 54-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-3) 30-0
Inter Nickels (62-1 1/2) 62-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (75-0) 75-0
Tata Steel Preference (£106) £106

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (50-0) 48-9 Ex Div.
Empire of India (31-3) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (40-10 1/2) 41-3
Gula Kelampong (43-9) 43-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (39-0) 39-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (50-0) 51-3
Burma Corporation (17-9) 18-0
Rio Tintos (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (65-7 1/2) 66-3
Rand Mine (£7 1/4) £7 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/4) £13 3/8
Gedule New (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
New Modders (£28 3/4) £29 3/8
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (33-9) 34-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezula Persian (£55) £55
Anglo Iranian (125-7 1/2) 127-6
Burma Oil (116-10 1/2) 116-3 Ex Div.
Musical Eagle (19-10 1/2) 20-6
Shell Transport (113-1 1/2) 113-9
Royal Dutch (£43 1/4) £43 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£61 1/2) £62 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£31 7/8) £33
L N E R Defd (£5) £5 1/4
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£23 1/2) £23 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£126 1-2 £126 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£85 1/4) £85 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 24.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:

General Motor (dol 56 1/8) dol 57 1/4
N Copper Mining (dol 53 7/8) dol 54 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 98 3/4) dol 101 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 134 1/4) dol 134 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 24.

Liverpool wheat May delivery closed at 115 1/4 as against the previous closing rate at 117 3/8.

CONFIDENT TONE IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Copper Firm On Trade Demand

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 24.

On the Stock Exchange the new account opened firm with a confident tone. Home rails were notably firm on improved outlook in the labour situation in coalfields.

In commodities wheat weakened on reports of showers in North America. Copper was firm on covering orders together with trade demand.

Wall Street opened firm and then ruled quietly irregular.

JUTE SHARES INACTIVE

Coals Featureless

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Jutes were practically dull and inactive. Coals were featureless. Teas were uninteresting. In miscellaneous Indian iron and steels and Burma Corporations were easier due to selling pressure while India coppers were more or less unaltered. Government securities kept steady and unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—Three per cent paper 84/2 small lot, three and a half per cent paper 95/6, four per cent loan 1960/70 110/11, five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 105/2.

Banks:—Allahabad pref 139 cum div. Reserve Bank 127/8.

Coals:—Burrakur 15/14, Equitable 35/5, Ghusick and Muslia 3/2, on dal pref 109.

Jutes:—Bally 176, small lot; Barnagore 146, Bharat 28/8, Dalhousie 335, Howrah 53/8, ex div; Hooghly ord 46/8, small lot, Hooghly pref 20/12, Kamarhatty 530, Kanknarrah 432/8, Lansdowne 172, National 22/8, Waverley 2/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/5, Indian copper 3/4, Rhodesia copper 2/12, cum div. Indian iron and steel 44/6, ex div, Indian Insurance 13/4, B. I. Corporation ord 3/15, Rohtas Industries ord 21/4, British Burma petroleum 5/13, British Ceylon Corporation 6/8, Titaghur paper ord 23. Titaghur paper five per cent pref 54.

Teas:—East Indian 9/4, odd lot, Gungaram 296/8, Hansqua 10/4, Tezpore ord 7/12, odd lot.

Sugar:—Cawnpore sugar pref 156.—A. P.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, May 24.

To-day's closing quotations:

Sind cotton May 24/8/6; July 24/6/6; Jan. 22/5/9; Punjab May 21/4/6; July 21/1/9; Desi American May 26/6/3; July 25/15/9; Jan. 25/12/9; tone was steady. Wheat July 31/5; Sept. 31/10/9; tone sellers Gram July 22/10; Sept. 23/2/3; Toria May 42/12/9; July 43/2/6; Sept. 43/11/6; Cottonseed May 17/1/6; July 17/6/6; Sept. 17/12/6; Jan. 17/10.

OKHA PORT NEWS

OKHA, May 24.

The Port Officer wires:—

S.S. "Gandara" of the British India Line, arrived on the 10th instant, loaded 1,750 tons of cement for Chittagong, and left on the 14th instant.

S.S. "Tarantia" of the Anchor Line arrived on the 18th instant, discharged 275 tons of general cargo from Liverpool, Newport and Swansea, and left on the 19th instant.

S. S. "Begum" of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company arrived on the 14th instant, loaded 50 tons of Magnesium Chloride and 8,178 tons of Salt for Calcutta, and left on the 20th instant.—A.P.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 24

Wheat	22,229 cwts.
Linseed	1,773 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	135 cwts.
Gingellyseed	381 cwts.
Poppyseed	606 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,359 cwts.
Castorseed	1,470 cwts.
Rice	33,534 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,712 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,226 cwts.
Gram	1,427 cwts.
Joowar	1,954 cwts.
Maize	53 cwts.
Barley	213 cwts.
Bajree	745 cwts.
Indian sugar	2,026 cwts.
Coal	752 tons.

(Continued From Col. 5)

and revolutions that have taken place in Europe during the last century and culminated in the present Fascist rebellion in Spain. And since I reached Kotapattam on 13th I dealt almost exclusively with the history of the various land tenures and agrarian struggle in India and the policies and programme of the Kisan movement.

If such studies and lectures are to be banned on some legal pretexts by the Government, it might as well ban all text-books in history and politics, close all schools and colleges declare forthwith the Congress and all political organisations illegal in the country.

In case however, the Madras Government means to insinuate that the principles and tactics of violence were sought to be inculcated in the school I challenge it to produce any evidence in support of its charge in its own court in law instead of taking shelter behind its own Czarist decree.

But the Interim Ministers know they have no ground to stand on.

In the reign of Charles I the rates of postage were: Under 80 miles 2d; 80 to 140 miles, 4d.; over 140 miles 6d.; London to Scotland, 8d.

Madras Outrage Condemned

At Rage On Socialist Camp Described As Act Of Revenge

The action of the Madras Government in banning the Socialist Summer School and Training Camp at Thotakottam and the arrest of and lathi charge on the members who defied the ban came in for stringent criticism at the hands of several speakers at a public meeting held on Chowpatty Sea Face on Monday evening. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party and was presided over by Mr. C. K. Narayanswami.

Messrs. S. Batliwala, A. S. K. Iyengar of Madras, J. Bhukari and others addressed the gathering.

ACT OF REVENGE

The President in the course of his address recounted the events leading up to the arrests and stated that the Socialists in Andhra were the foremost among Congress workers and the spectacular success of the Congress in Andhra was in no small degree due to the splendid work done by the Socialists.

The root of the problem was the same everywhere and the 'Interim Ministers' who had volunteered their services to buttress the crumbling constitution in defiance of the will of the people, were eager to launch an offensive against the Congress. The only answer that the people could give to this offensive was to join the Congress in larger numbers and strengthen the hands of the Congress everywhere.

EXPOSE THIS POLICY

Mr. Batliwala was of opinion that this repression was not an isolated fact. It was increasingly the policy that was consistently being followed by the 'Interim' ministers. Their intention was to break up and neutralise the most active elements in the Congress. The larger number of Congress workers who were not likely to be as uncompromising might be dealt with later on.

The speaker said that the people must become alive to this fact and every Congress Committee and every branch of the Civil Liberties Union should immediately take up the issue and expose the policy of repression followed by the Government.

NEW CHAIN FOR INDIA

Mr. J. Bukhari said that the inauguration of the New Constitution was only the prelude to increased capitalist offensive. British Imperialism had forged new chains to bind India both economically and politically. This increased repression could only give birth to greater determination on the part of the people to fight for freedom.

Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar described the action of the Madras Government as an attack on culture and declared that it was futile to expect freedom under the aegis of Imperialism.

POLITICAL OUTRAGE

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party condemns the action of the Government of Madras in banning the Andhra Socialist Summer School and Training Camp, the wanton lathi charge and the arrest of the organisers, as a political outrage and an unwarranted attack on knowledge and free thought and a serious encroachment on the Civil Liberties of the People".

LATHI CHARGE FOR STUDY OF HISTORY

Action Against Summer School Condemned

Interviewed regarding Government action at the Andhra Summer School of Economics and Politics at Kotapattam, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, who returned here to-day, after eight days' tour in the Madras Presidency said:—

I was very much surprised to read the Madras Government's order declaring the school unlawful on my arrival at Madras on 20th last, just after I had finished my course of lectures at the Kotapattam school on 19th evening. And I was shocked beyond measure to hear about the lathi charge on 15 brave young men in front of the sealed school building and the arrest of 45 others on the eve of my departure from Madras.

Now what were the "communistic and revolutionary activities" for which the Madras Government has banned the school? To state the plain truth, my friend Mr. S. S. Zaheer, of the Congress Socialist Party, gave a course of studies in the social, economic and political changes

(Continued In Column 4)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 24.

Scindia Steam s.s. Silkwarth of 2961 reg tons Capt J S Gemmell arrived on 23rd inst. from Bassein via Colombo with cargo of rice.

P and O s.s. Lahore of 3161 reg tons Capt J H Hollow arrived on 23rd inst. from Karachi via Porebunder with general cargo.

L Edward's s.s. Treuenfels of 5196 reg tons Capt H Fager arrived on 23rd inst. from Karachi via Marmagoa with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Garmula of 3234 reg tons Capt H Taylor arrived on 23rd inst. from Bassein via Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut and Tellicherry with rice and general cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Moncalieri of 3533 reg tons Capt E Stagnaro arrived from Genoa via Laghorn Naples, Portsaid, Suez and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Queda of 4760 reg tons Capt W H Hemmings arrived from Mombassa with cargo of cotton.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 24.

O S K s.s. Oelebes Maru of 4258 reg tons Capt K Matsuoka sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Goalpara of 3216 reg tons Capt. A C Muller sailed for Rangoon via Cochin Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

M M and Coy's s.s. Glasgow Maru of 4227 reg tons Capt I Yoshitomi sailed for Kobe via Singapore China and Japan Ports with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Tanfield of 2776 reg tons Capt R R Pottinger sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast.

B I S N s.s. Nirpura of 3647 reg tons Capt T G Hodkinson sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

LOADINGS

Bombay, May 24.

The following steamers booked for Loading on 24-5-37.

S S Ryoyo Maru (MBK) for China Japan Ports via Bedi Br. Okha, Karachi, Marmagoa, Colombo and Madras

S S London Maru (OSK) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Karachi.

S S Mantai Maru (OSK) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore

S S Castalia (ANC Line) for Europe American Port via Verawal and Karachi.

S S Jalaratna (SCSN) for Rangoon, Colombo and Tuticorin.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, May 24.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Lahore 3161 London 3-6 M M
4 Clan Macphie 4114 Bhavnagar 25-5 J Finlay
5 Tokushima Maru 3703 Karachi 25-5 N Y Kaisha
8 Treuenfels 5196 Hamburg 26-5 L Edwards
Jetti-Jalajyoti 2698 Rangoon NF Scindia S N
9 Mayebashi Maru 4321 Karachi 26-5 N Y Kaisha
12 Bhutan 2912 Japan 26-5 M M
15 City of Mandalay 4497 Antwerp 25-5 K Nixon
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 26-5 M M
17 C/Auckland 5288 Colombo N F F F Campbell

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Garmula 3234 Calcutta 25-5 M M
3 Bankwa 696 P Gulf 26-5 M M
5 Hashemi 298 M Coast N F S Hassum
10-11 Silksworth 2961 Bassein 26-5 Scindia S N

PRINCES DOCK

Z Varela 1926 N F N F M M
FROM LONDON
Carthage 27-5-37 P and O S N
Strathnaver 3-6-37 P and O S N
Ranchi 10-6-37 P and O
FROM LIVERPOOL
Castalia 26-5-37 Anchor Line
City of Bedford 27-5-37 K Nixon
Clan Murray 31-5-37 James Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Watchfels 29-5-37 L Edwards
Vasaland 31-5-37 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Pierce 28-5-37 F F Campbell
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Ginyo Maru 30-5-37 N Y K
Victoria Maru 25-5-37 O S K
London Maru 24-5-37 O S K
Ranpura 28-5-37 P and O
Tokiwa Maru 15-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Kifuku Maru 9-6-37 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 27-5-37 L Triestino
FROM SYDNEY
Mongolia 6-6-37 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 27-5-37 M M
Vasna 29-5-37 M M
FROM HULL
Serbino 30-5-37 James Finlay
FROM TRIESTE
Gloria Stella 27-5-37 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Laconia 26-5-37 L Triestino
FROM BASSEIN
Cranfield 24-5-37 M M
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 29-5-37 M M
FROM KARACHI
Mayebashi Maru 27-5-37 N Y Kaisha
FROM RANGOON
Naringa 30-5-37 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Gharinda 26-5-37 M M
Sirsa 30-5-37 M M
SAILING DATES
FOR LONDON
Rawalpindi 12-6-37 P and O
Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O
Ranpura 29-5-37 P and O
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O
Mongolia 5-6-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 7-6-37 K N
FOR SYDNEY
Mongolia 6-6-37 P and O
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Pierce 28-5-37 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 25-6-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 11-6-37 F F Campbell
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Bian Camano 27-5 L Triestino
Mantai Maru 25-5-37 O S K
Celebes Maru 26-5-37 O S K
Bhutan 25-5-37 M M
Carthage 27-5-37 P and O
London Maru 8-6-37 O S Kaisha
Tokushima Maru 5-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Giyo Maru 11-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 8-6-37 L Triestino
FOR HAMBURG
Treuenfels 26-5-37 L Edwards
FOR DUNKERK
City of Mandalay 25-5-37 K Nixon
FOR CALCUTTA
Laconia 28-5-37 L Triestino
FOR BASSEIN
Jalajyoti 25-5-37 Scindia Steam
FOR BASRA
Bankura 26-5-37 M M
Barpeta 2-6-37 M M
Gloria Stella 27-5-37 L Triestino
Vasna 3-6-37 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 26-5-37 M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 27-5-37 M M
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Clan Macphee 21-5-37
S S Gazana 21-5-37
S S Kalavati 22-5-37
S S Nirpura 22-5-37
S S Cambay Star 22-5-37
S S Maloja (boats) 22-5-37
S S Bandra (boats) 22-5-37
S S Varela 22-5-37
S S Garmula 24-5-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 24.

S S Truenfels for Antwerp: 275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1000 packets myrabollam (crushed) P Mathradas; 50 cases castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Vegle: 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Salonica: 40 bags henna powder D Abraham.

For Bremen: 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg: 200 bags dry ginger A P Gupta; 385 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 110 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 502 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 23 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 98 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 4800 packets myrabollam P Mathradas

For Rotterdam: 330 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Trading; 2160 pkts crushed myrabollam P Mathradas; 1400 pkts myrabollam K Tricamji.

From Gdynia: 110 bales cotton raw A H Diab.

For Warberg: 55 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

For Riga: 30 dms castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Amsterdam: 200 bags gum T Laxmidas.

For Demarara: 75 bags g nuts S M Rajgor.

For Port of Spain: 125 bales g nuts S M Rajgor.

S S Bhutan for Shanghai: 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Los Angeles: 20 bags cellery seeds D Abrahams.

For Yokohama: 100 bds tin clipping M Takala.

S S City of Mandalay for Dunkirk: 678 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 55 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

S S Lahore for London: 20 bales cow hides tanned J J Rahimtoola; 400 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace; 214 bags kang grain S M Rajgor; 305 bags g nut kernel S M Rajgor; 117 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 560 bags kardi seed S M Rajgor.

For Hull: 125 bales hide floshing B Ardeshir.

S S Ryoyo Maru for Osaka: 245 tons scrap steel M B Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Nigkerk Agents L Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg: 100 bales iron wire nails; 2000 bags penehose; 840 cases paper; 94 dms salphide of sodium; 24 ring motor tyres; 125 bags globe pearl starch; 500 bags globe powdered starch; 36 cases gablony goods; 25 cases ornament glass; 116 cases hurricane lanterns; 205 pcs steel tube; 90 csks abzerine dyes; 32 loose hardware and cutlery, 50 cases varnishes; 133 bags iron washers; 700 coils galvd iron wire; 273 bags bolts and nuts; 43 cases window glass; 88 bds sewing machines; 17 cases glassware; 27 bales boards; 1600 reels galvd barbed wire; 40 coils insulating wire; 103 csks iron chain; 124 pcs castings; 610 bdls m s hoops; 100 loose school slates; 21 cases propaganda material; 126 cases iron pad locks; 40 cases iron rivets; 31 cases huricane lantern globes; 20 cases german silver circles; 71 pck iron buckets galvd; 40 cases beer; 175 cases heel tips 80 bags washers; 29 cases glass globes; 130 pcs steel lubes; 23 cases envelopes 160 bdls steel; 224 pcs earthenware; 300 cases slate pencils; 80 pieces steel plates; 74 cls empty bottles; 50 bags unrefined salt.

From Rotterdam: 393 bales paper; 195 bags sulphate of alumina; 65 dms sodium sulphate; 1006 cases beer; 1342 bags crystal sugar; 388 bags dextrine; 1125 bags farina; 25 cases condensed milk; 257 bales straw boards; 63 cases elect. lamps; 28 pcs bail tubes; 1018 pcs joists; 100 demigshus acetic acid; 999 dms dyes dry; 90 csks dyes paste; 100 bags soluble starch; 14 cases envelopes; 46 csks iron flanges; 64 cases cheese; 185 cases spirits; 96 cases wine; 1576 bdls galvd gas tubes; 1005 bdls black; 41 csks chrome alum dry; 150 dms tanning material; 30 cases schnapps; 25 cases radio goods; 30 cases cod liver oil; 20 cases brandy.

From Antwerp: 175 pcs steel poles; 20 cases glass roofing tiles; 183 cases window glass; 787 cases joists; 20 cases cycle parts; 50 barrels glucose; 25 cases glue in powder; 30 barrels white lead powder; 40 csks sodium phosphate; 105 cases insulating wire and elect. cable; 125 bales card board 20 barrels sulphate of barium; 2895 bds m s cut hoops; 150 bds plywood; 3780 reels barbed wire; 23 cases iron wood screws; 116 dms bleaching powder; 19 dms mineral oil; 41 cases elect motors and accessories; 38 cases iron tube fittings; 200 bdls galvd wire strands; 32 cases copper wire; 24 cases foot carpets; 66 cases special glass (not plate) 363 cases window glass; 125 dms acid acetic; 861 coils iron hoops; 31 bales paper; 20 cases tin ware; 113 bds wrought iron fittings; 41 cases sensitized photo paper; 40 cases carbonate of amonia; 50 dms Nitrate of soda; 2500 csks chlorate of potash; 25/ barrels cement; 30 cases zinc dust; 250 pcs asbestos cement; 160 bags starch; 25 kegs aniline salt; 62 cases silvereh plte glass; 35 case rims for bicycles; 800 reels galvd barbed wire; 124 bdls plywood; 1323 cases dyes dry; 106 cuns dyes paste; 133 cases aniline dry dyes; 25 casks setrapal; 52 roles iron wire; 30 csks saromaric; 50 dms vivecal; 105 cases beer; 5825 pcs plates raw zinc; 65 dms buri sec vegetal; 88 cases of 12 botties can-de-vic 155 pcs galvd plates; 100 cases ship chains; 735 bags bolts and nuts; 66 rolls steel wire; 120 cases socks; 1595 bdls hoops; 65 csks tapped nuts; 33 cases eware tiles; 1000 bags zinc oxyde; 1600 reel bartech wires; 150 cases wire nails; 27 bales boards.

Scarcity Of Contracts

FIRM TECHNICAL POSITION

Lessening Fears Over Gold Position

Bombay, May 24

Though the day's news had nothing in them to infuse enthusiasm, all the markets presented an upward trend on Saturday. Cotton markets presented a brighter sentiment owing to firm technical position, scarcity of contracts and the firmness of outside markets Bombay interests were again buyers. Wall Street bought considerably due to the strength of securities while sellers were cautious. Lessen-fears over the gold position was a contributory factor.

Weather continues favourable over almost the entire belt and crop is making good progress. Trade demand was not impressive and textile business is sluggish.

8306 bales of loan cotton were sold during the week. 1,309,000 bales are requested to be issued by 20th May.

President Roosevelt appears to be in favour of Farm programme in principle, but he may not press for the enactment of the same during the current session.

The Chicago Grain market ruled steady in sympathy with the firmness of outside markets.

Stock Exchange displayed a brighter sentiment and the general list finished at a rise of two dollars in most cases.

Trading in the New York cotton market commenced with October contract standing at a rise of five points to 12.70. The market received considerable support from trade interests at the outset. Bombay Houses were buyers again. The opening level soon proved to be the lowest touched during the day. Market continued a steady upward trend on the firmness of the technical position and scarcity of contracts. Wall Street interests also placed through a fair amount of buying orders owing to the strength of securities. The rate for October touched the highest for the day at 12.89 plus 15.

At the high level, however, liquidation came in owing to reports of favourable weather and market reacted partially. But it again improved on renewed covering by shorts. October contract finished at 12.77, showing a rise of 12 points from the last close.

NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans market ruled steady in sympathy with the strength in New York futures. July and October contracts finished at 12.74 plus 09 and 12.76 plus 10. Spot rate advanced by 10 points to 13.15.

The Liverpool and Alexandrian markets remained closed on Saturday 22nd instant.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 12 80 plus 15 (11-00 a.m.)

New York October lowwest 12.70 plus 05 (10-00 a.m.)

Liverpool market closed.

Messrs. Patel Bros:—

Liverpool: New York: Good trade suport.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd.

New York: Some Wall Street buying due to strength of Securities. Rain would be beneficial in Texas. The closing of a few fine goods New England mills owing to unprofitable operations without effect. Trading narrow

Messrs. Bishwambhardal Maheshwari:

New York: Cotton showed steadier tone influenced by strength outside markets and subsidence fear over gold question, meanwhile crop progressing satisfactorily on the whole whereas trade demand indifferent showing urgent needs filled and inventories replenished. Believe advisable follow advance at present.

New York: Our market looks lower. July very weak. Likely go even October.

New York: Market temporarily under influence July liquidation and favourable weather. Trading market account limited contracts supply.

THE BARCELONA FOLLY

(Continued from Page 6.)

motto, "First win the war", the C.N.T., answers with the slogan, "Beware, lest in winning the war, you lose the revolution."

In fact, on the Aragon front, the anarchists have gone their own way, and have forcibly socialised a great number of villages, breaking up the little peasant holdings, and in some cases even making a bonfire of money to inaugurate the new era.

Their leaders are much more moderate, but this is a party that despises discipline.

Murder Victim

These two conduct their differences with a certain restraint; they are Great Powers. But on the fringes of the C.N.T. there thrive two irresponsible extremist organisations, the Libertarian Youth and the Friends of Durruti.

That leader was a strong supporter of unity—indeed, it may have been for that reason that he was shot by an unknown hand near Madrid—but his name and fame have been appropriated by an unbending anarchist group.

The fiercest contention, however, raged round P.O.U.M. It stood apart from the Popular Front and reflected Trotsky's position, though it did not formally belong to his organisation.

Its attitude was that which all Communists held before 1927; it condemned any alliance with the middle-class, felt no enthusiasm for a democratic republic and was determined at all costs to bring about a proletarian revolution.

Far from the front, in the security of radical Barcelona, this was an intelligible position; to Madrid, fighting for bare survival, it looked like crazy treason.

The Socialists and Communists answered on the level of cool commonsense that it was folly to antagonise not only the Spanish peasants and the republican middle class, but the Western Powers as well.

It was a savage dispute, punctuated by threats of violence, and reconciliation was hopeless after the Communists had asserted that P.O.U.M., was led by Fascists in disguise. The peril of this situation was that all these parties were heavily armed.

The trouble began a month ago with a Cabinet crisis. The U.G.T., very wisely wished to end the system of party militias and to fuse them, as in the rest of Spain, in a regular People's Army.

The C.N.T., would agree to nothing unless it received additional seats which would have given it a majority in the Cabinet.

Nothing was settled. Reasonable men on both sides preached unity, but the murder, presumably by anarchists, of a leader of the U.G.T., a junior minister named Roldany Cortada, poisoned the hope of peace.

On the same day, Nin, the leader of P.O.U.M., made a speech in which he called for the instant summoning of a constituent assembly of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The U.G.T. was now pressing in the Catalonian Cabinet for "disarmament in the rear", but day after day passed after interminable sittings without a decision.

The sequel I can describe only at second hand, for I had to move on to Valencia and Madrid. There were further murders, then riots, and another reshuffle of the helpless Ministry.

The most notable victim was Sese, the Secretary-General of the U.G.T., and its nominee in the reconstituted Cabinet, a man whose unusual intelligence and energy had impressed me when I met him a few days before his murder.

At last the Central Government took over the responsibility for order. The answer of the extremer anarchists was a manifesto that summoned their followers 'into the streets'. P.O.U.M., through its party newspaper, backed the insurrection.

I have told the bare facts of the struggle that followed. It is over, but 900 young men are dead, whose lives this stricken Republic needed.

Simple workers have perished because their leaders lacked charity and common-sense.

This is the end, let us hope of a wicked and stupid quarrel. Everything now turns on the wisdom and tact of the Republican Government and of General Pizas.

They must break up the gangsters; they must 'disarm the rear'; they must fuse the party militias into a regular army. This will be well done only if it can be achieved without further bloodshed and severity.

The outlook would be happier if Premier Caballero would himself go to Barcelona to reconcile this aloof province and bring the Spanish Ireland wholeheartedly into the Republic.

What actually happened was not the worst that men feared, for the C.N.T., threw its influence officially on the side of the Republic and of unity. Nor must we get the facts, grave though they are, out of perspective.

Throughout this unhappy week the rest of Republican Spain fought and drilled and worked with unbroken loyalty for the common cause. The folly of Barcelona is ended, given wisdom, unity has been won.

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Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 184 October 178 at cross rate 4.94 3/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 expected Liverpool May expected Rs. 74 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 expected Liverpool July expected Rs. 71 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 expected Liverpool May 1938 expected Rs. 63 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 expected New York July closing Rs. 49 3/4 at cross rate 4.94 3/16

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 expected New York May closing Rs. 46 1/2 at cross rate 4.94 3/16

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 24

May	2.66.70 —100
July	262.20 —50
August	260.20 —40
September	259.50
November	257.00 plus 40

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 24

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 239 for Broach July August and declined to Rs. 238/8. on scattered selling. Around this rate the bazar operators were buyers, causing the market to advance to Rs. 240/4.

Liverpool was expected to open 1 point up, but opened 6 points up, later on it was 4 points up, here market was quiet and closed at under at 5 p.m.

Broach A/M	237	0	0
Broach J/A	239	8	0
New Broach A/M	243	0	0
Oomra May	228	0	0
Oomra July	228	0	0
New Oomra D/J	221	8	0
Bengal May	199	8	0
Bengal July	198	0	0
Bengal D/J	185	8	0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 24.

55	Toyomankwak	Hingoli 219
93	Toyomankwak	Dehgaon 22 off
95	Toyomankwak	Dehgaon 20 off
53	Toyomankwak	Manavador 10 off

Latest Weather Forecast

Liverpool, May 24

Cotton: Light to moderate rainfall in West Texas, Arkansas, Central and Eastern Belts. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Entire Belt partly cloudy.

100	Japan T and Co.	Brouch	235
25	G G Kesha and Co	Jalna	211
400	Viram Ladha	Jadar	18 1/4 off
55	Viram Ladha	Camboy	14 1/2 off
69	Langli and Co.	Dhandura	211/14
88	Kotak and Co.	Ramganjmandi	200
124	A Damodar	Khamgaon	210
79	A Damodar	Chandur	214
50	A Damodar	Vambori	209
43	A Damodar	Akof	214
63	K Devchand and Co	Kapasin	201

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 24

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	207	204	201	198	
Punjab	207	204	201	198	
Oomra No. 3	239	236	233	230	
C P No. 1	252	249	246	243	
C P No. 2	243	240	237	234	
Broach No. 2		243	241	238	235
Punjab Ame		251	249	246	243
Surat		302	300	297	294
Rajpipla		297	295	292	289
Navsari		312	310	307	304

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 24

Bengal Superfine	207/209
Bengal Fine	203/205
C P 1	237/39
C P 2	231/33
Arvi	231/33
Ellichpur	227/31
Berar	224/29
Khamgaon	224/29
Mulkapur	224/27
Khandesh	219/24
Jalna Sailu	219/24
Burwah Sanavad	224/27
Mathia	194/99
Broach Fine	236/42
Punjab American	236/46
Punjab 289F	306/16
Jagadia Ankleshwar	288/89
Surat	289/94
Navsari	304/09
Kampala	416/19

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 24

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	22-5-37.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh		204,321
Central India	880	325,555
Barsi and Nagar	76	170,087
Hyderabad Gaorani		98,144
Berar	152	557,824
Central Provinces		112,454
Total Oomras	1,108	1,468,385
Dholera	657	110,519
N W Provinces		9,463
Rajputana	383	86,987
Sind-Punjab	300	320,954
Broach	844	324,013
Coompta and Dharwar	93	49,421
Westerns-Northerns	293	33,436
Cocoanada		141
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	151	11,351
Persian		14
American		11,437
Egyptian and African	2,708	317,740
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	6,537	2,743,883

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th May

In full-pressed bales	22-5-37.	This year.
Europe	1,980	408,111
Japan and China	2,700	1,161,237
Coast Ports		27,550
Up-country by Rail		211,584
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		60,743
Total	4,680	1,869,225

Cotton Tenders

21-5-37 Broach	600
Total to-date Broach	16,700
21-5-37 Oomra	700
Total to-date Oomra	5,800
21-5-37 Bengal	nil
Total to-date Bengal	1,600

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 22-5-37	6649000	6844000
Receipts Yesterday 22-5-37	4000	9000
Exports to date 22-5-37	5275000	5664000
Stock at Ports 21-5-37	1427000	1684000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-5-37	1159000	1648000
Stock at Liverpool 21-5-37	928000	705000
Visible Supply 21-5-37	4125000	4508000
Quantity in sight 21-5-37	12544000	11857000
Quantity out of sight 21-5-37	1167000	1046000

BULLION MARKET

Dull Session In Silver

Bombay, May 24

Silver section of the local Bullion market continued to rule quiet and inactive due to the absence of any important factors that could affect values. Both buyers and sellers preferred to hold off owing to lack of trading pointers and prices hovered around the opening level. Foreign advices were altogether indiffent. London and Montreal Exchanges remained stagnant on Saturday.

In the local market, Vaishak vaida opened at Rs. 52/13 without showing any change from the last official close. There was no interesting transactions whatever and prices remained almost stationary at the opening level. The volume of business was very small. At 1-30 p.m. the rates were as under:

Ready	Rs. 52 12 6
Vaishak	52 13 0
Jyestha	52 15 6

GOLD STEADY

Gold section, however, continued to rule steady on the support of local Banks and the steadiness of the Dollar in terms of Sterling. Anxiety with regard to the U. S. A. Gold position is lessening. But prominent traders are still cautious and hence, trading is considerably restricted. The rate for Vaishak vaida opened at Rs. 34-9-9 and thereafter remained round the opening level. Sentiment is better and confidence is gradually gaining grounds. At 1-30 p.m. the rates were as under:

Ready	Rs. 34 10 3
Vaishak	34 10 3
Jyestha	34 7 9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 22

May	45.20
July	45.05
September	45.15

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 24

Bombay market quotations—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 59-4-0

Tone: Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, May 24

The local market remained steady with a moderate turnover. There was brisk business owing to steady tone of the foreign markets.

Linseed May	Rs. 8 5
Linseed September	8 7 6
Wheat May	5 11 0
Wheat September	5 11 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 24.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	40	8	3
Highest	40	8	3
Lowest	40	4	0
Closing	40	4	0
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	42	1	6
Highest	42	1	6
Lowest	41	6	6
Closing	41	8	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	34	12	0
Highest	34	13	0
Lowest	34	12	0
Closing	34	12	0
Castorseeds September.—			
Opening	36	8	0
Highest	36	10	6
Lowest	36	5	0
Closing	36	5	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	19	10	0
Highest	19	12	3
Lowest	19	10	0
Closing	19	10	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	21	1	6
Highest	21	2	0
Lowest	20	14	0
Closing	20	15	0

Groundnuts Coromandel

London, May 22

June	£14-2-6

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 22

May	dol 1.28 1/4
July	dol 1.21 1/2
September	dol 1.20 1/8

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 24

May	117 3/8d.
July	115 3/8d.
October	109 1/4d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 24

Ready Javas	Rs. 14 4 0
Shipment May June	Rs. 5 3 0
Shipment July Sept	Rs. 5 1 6
Shipment Oct Dec	Rs. 5 1 9
Kesar	Rs. 10 15 0
Saraya	Rs. 10 5 0
Java Spot	F. 5.72 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, May 22

July	2.48 plus 4
September	2.49 plus 4
December	2.50 plus 4
January	2.43 plus 4

Cotton Arrivals

Bombay, May 24

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 21st May	7,525
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,737,346
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,598,169
Increase	139,177

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 24

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 100
3 per cent	1951/54 101/2
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 103
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 95/10
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 106
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 107
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 117/10
3 per cent	U P Bonds 97
5 per cent	1939/44 105/6
5 per cent	1940/43 106/2
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 104/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 119/6.
4 per cent	1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent	1935 Mysore 122

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	B P T 1974 107/8
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 106/8
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 117
5 per cent	1954 129
6 per cent	K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper ruled steady and in absence of any business the rates in all cases were nominal.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair
Central: Partly cloudy
Western: Partly cloudy

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, May 24

B C Rate	T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK:—	
Bank's selling	T T 269 1/4
Bank's buying	T T 267 1/8
PARIS:—	
Bank's selling	T T 829
Bank's buying	T T 844
JAPAN:—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from July.)
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM:—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 3/8
JAVA:—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8
HUNGKONG:—	
Banks selling	D D 83
SHANGHAI:—	
Bank's selling	D D 81 1/8
SINGAPORE:—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN:—	
Bank's selling	D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—

New York London 4.94.18 22nd instant

Japan London 1/2 24th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 24th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 1/2 24th instant

Java London 8.96 1/4 24th instant

London Paris 110.84 22nd instant

London Belgium 29.30 1/2 22nd instant

London Switzerland 21.51 22nd instant

London Berlin 12.30 1/8 22nd instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 22nd instant

London New York 4.94.5 22nd instant

London Amsterdam 8.98 3/4 22nd instant

London Italy 93.90 22nd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-0-6 21st instant.

Gold £7-0-6 22nd instant

Silver London Ready 20 3/8 21st instant.

Silver London Ready 20 3/8 22nd instant

Silver London Forward 20 7/16 21st instant.

Silver London Forward 20 7/16 22nd instant

Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 22nd instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.

London Discounts 9/16 per cent 22nd instant

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 21st instant.

London Discounts 11/16 per cent 22nd instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 22

Broach A/M 1937 opening 232 highest 233 lowest 232 closing 233

Broach J/A opening 236 1/2 highest 237 lowest 236 1/4 closing 237

Broach A/M 1938 opening 241 3/4 highest 242 lowest 241 1/2 closing 241 1/2

Oomra May opening 228 1/2 highest 229 lowest 226 3/4 closing 226 3/4

Oomra July opening 226 highest 226 1/2 lowest 226 closing 226 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 222 highest 222 lowest 220 1/2 closing 220 1/2

Bengal May opening 196 highest 197 lowest 196 closing 197

Bengal July opening 196 1/2 highest 196 1/2 lowest 196 1/2 closing 196 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 183 1/2 highest 183 1/2 lowest 183 1/2 closing 183 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (21-6-37) Rs. 6 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (30-6-37) Rs. 8 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M (31-3-38) Rs. 29 3/4

WALL STREET MARKET

Yew York, May 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Ame Power and Light Com	9
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	48
Ame Forn Power Com	8
Ame Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	78
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	46
Electric Power and Light	18
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	68
Electric Bond & del Pfd	65
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	37
Columbia Gas	12
United Power and Light	6
Int Tel and Tel	11
American Tel and Tel	167
Western Union Telg	58
Baltimore and Ohio Rly	33
Canadian Pacific Railway	13
Great North Pfd Railway	56
New York Central Railway	47
Southern Pacific Railway	56
Amr Tob B	79
Amr Super Power	2
Amr Rolling Mills	36
N Y N Hartford H R R	18
Bethelehem Steel	87
Republican Steel	36
United States Steel	100 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	15
Amr Car Foundry	55
Anaconda Coppe rMining	54
Int Nickel of Canada	61 3/4
Chrysler	114
General Motors	57 1/4
General Electric	54 1/4
St Oil of N J	67
Socony	19
Chase Bank	53
National City Bank	47
Crucible Steel	61
Youngstown Sheet	61
Youngstown Sheet	86
Amerex	27 1/2
United S Smelting	80

Steels firm; general improvement looks like better weeks coming. Turnover 480,000 shares.

Bombay, May 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated 21-5-37.

"Decidedly better sentiment prevalent here although prices show only small rises. Tendency Gilts slightly lower on reopening, Corporation New issue market Industrials better on good dividend declarations and export figures. Believe New Taxation published Monday will be favourable. Developments Imperial Conference very satisfactory. Look for further good news this direction. Speculative sections show increased turnover at rising prices. Believe this section market sounder technical position than for some time past.

Baldwin	10
Consett Iron	13/6
Cammell Laird	13/6
John Brown	34/6
Richard Thomas	12/3
Swan Hunter	32/3
Turner Newall	£4 18/15
Westland Aircraft	7/9
O. K. Bazar 'B'	£2 5/15
Kamra Tin	2/3
Tronch Mines	31/9
Fine Cotton Spinners Prefs	15/9
Anglo Vaals	8/1 1/2
Associated Manganese	9

Share Bazar Firm On Short Covering

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SECTION EASY ON HEAVY SELLING PRESSURE

Mill And Cement Steady

BOMBAY: May 24.

The local Share Bazar opened firm to-day and advanced on short covering. To-morrow being the commencement of new settlement, Shorts came out to buy.

Market was strong, but due to weakness in Hydro-Electric Section, there was some profit-taking in Steels. But later on renewed short covering came in and prices again looked up.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,660 and firmed up on short covering to Rs. 1,730, but at this level there was general profit taking and the prices declined to Rs. 1,690, but later the prices rallied to Rs. 1,695.

Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 357 and after advancing to Rs. 365 closed at Rs. 361.

Hydro-Electric Section was easy and there was heavy selling pressure in these sections.

Tata Power shares after opening at Rs. 1,460 declined to Rs. 1,415.

Mill and Cement Sections remained steady with a moderate turnover.

Bombay Dyeing shares were quoted at Rs. 911.

Bombay-Burma which opened firm declined to Rs. 721.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 24.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296 4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	911 4
100 CENTURY	189 6
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 3) XD	278 12
100 COLABA (nil)	180 10
100 Coorla	107 8
250 Davia	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375 0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	135 0
100 GOKAK	191 4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725 0
100 Indore	51 4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	82 8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	311 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570 0
250 Madras United	11 0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100 0
250 Model	56 4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118 12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	235 0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	51 0
100 Phoenix (10)	312 8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77 8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,300 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8.)	90 0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5-0) XD	244 6
100 Swan (nil)	103 12
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1300 0
1000 Western	805 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	109 8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	34 8
500 Imperial	1535 0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	375 0
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	137 0
100 Reserve Bank	129 4
6 Union (As. 4)	5 11

CEMENTS

100 Associated	164 0
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	39 8
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	221 4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	132 8
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	508 12
40 Katni Def (Rs. 83-8-0)	2322 8
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	386 4
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	297 8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	29 0
100 SHAHABAD (As. 14)	491 4
70 United	165-0

INSURANCE

80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1035 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43 4
20 Mercantile	55 0
200 Oriental (125)	5500 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	170 0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1665 0
10 Ajmer (Rs. 4)	14 0
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	51 9
100 Bom Suburban (Rs. 6)	190 0
10 Broach	14 4
100 Karachi (4)	267 8
100 Poona (4)	285 0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208 12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	179 6
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 22-8)	1415 0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	910 0
100 C. Province	96 0
100 Dhond Baramati	102 0
100 Gujarat	93 8
100 Mandra Bhon	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	97 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 24

Century (296/4) 290 291 290 288 289

Bombay Dyeing (910) 916 915 917 920 916 918 915 912 913 911

Kohinoor (311/4) 313 312 313 312 311

Central India (277/8) 280 281 282 281 278

New Great (237/8) 239 241 237 240 237 235

Simplex (90/10) 91/10

Swadeshi (245) 246 248 244

Bundi (39/12) 39/12 40 39/12 39/8

I Cement (515) 515 512 507 510 507 508

Punjab (29/4) 29/4 29

Shahabad (498/12) 498 497 495 491

Andhra (1667/8) 1665 1667 1665

Tata Hydro (179/6) 180/10 179

Tata Power (1462/8) 1450 1461 1462 1443 1445 1434 1437 1432 1426 1432 1430 1435 1432 1427 1415

T Steel Defd (1655) 1660 1687 1695 1690 1700 1695 1710 1720 1730 1705 1710 1705 1712 1695 1700 1695 1720 1700 1705 1695

T Steel Ord (355) 357 360 363 365 360 362 360 359 364 361

Tata Steel 2nd pref (177) 177/4

Bellapur (168/12) 170 168 167

B Steam (281/4) 281

B Burma (727/8) 728 731 730 733 726 723 725 721

100 Sara Sirajgunj	101 8
500 Tapti Valley	758 12

MININGS.

10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	64 8
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1697 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	361 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5) XD	313 12
50 B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	167-8
200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 16)	281 4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-9)	721-4
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	236 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-15
50 B TELEPHONE (Re. 1-8)	116-8
9 Burma Crop (As. 8)	11-8
2sh. Indian Copper	3-6
10 Indian I and Steel XD	45-8
100 I BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	134-6
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	610 0
100 I Radio Ord. (15)	530 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	616 8
15 Scindia	27 11
30 PREMIER CON.	93-4
25 Tata Oil (nil)	27 8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c Andhra Valley	1510 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	300 0
7 p.c Bom. Tram (TF)	82 4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	530 0
7 p.c Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104 8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	180 0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1515 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st.	200 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	177-4
7 p.c Vishnu	692 8

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	110 0
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51 12
7 p.c. Sholapur	81 4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	110 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1937

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J4

Magistrates Defy Ministerial Orders

Bengal Premier Gives Broad Hint

Will Resign If Justice Is Not Done To Jute Mill Strikers

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The 'Amrit Bazar Patrika' understands from reliable source that Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister has addressed a note to one of his colleagues for the information of the Governor of Bengal that unless a more liberal policy is followed with regard to the arrested jute mill strikers his position would be so embarrassing that it might lead to his resignation.

According to the paper this situation has arisen owing to the reported delay on the part of the District Magistrates of Hooghly and Howrah to carry out the Chief Minister's orders asking them to withdraw the cases now pending against some of the strikers.

CABINET CRISIS IN BENGAL?

CALCUTTA: May 24.

The Darjeeling correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is responsible for the news that a Cabinet crisis may be precipitated sooner than was expected over the delay in implementing the terms of settlement of the Jute Strike, which were indicated in the Bengal Premier's statement, on the basis of which the Central Strike Committee were persuaded to call off the strike with effect from the 10th of May last.

The correspondent says that the Premier, Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq, who had come down to Calcutta about a week back specially to see that the assurances given by him are redeemed, has felt that while the strike leaders had fulfilled their part of the agreement by inducing the strikers to resume work, on the part of the Government not much has so far been done to ease the situation.

According to the correspondent, the Premier feels sore over the complaints of victimisation of strikers by several mill authorities as also non-withdrawal of the pending cases against the strikers of several areas and as such he is reported to have intimated to his Cabinet colleagues his intention of resigning, in case the Government does not act upto the popular expectations in regard to the first major issue, which the present Ministry has been called upon to tackle.

It is further understood that on receipt of this broad hint from the Premier who is now in Calcutta, Mr. Hughes, the Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, hurried back to Calcutta from Darjeeling to discuss the situation with the labour leaders and mill authorities, so that necessary steps may be taken to redress the grievances of labour.

Interesting developments are awaited.—United Press.

HUQ SILENT ABOUT ALLEGED CRISIS

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, interviewed by the "Associated Press" in connection with the report in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", said that he did not think it necessary to say anything at this stage in view of the expected arrival of the Minister for Labour to-morrow, when he would be in a position to make a fuller statement.

Meanwhile Mr. A Hughes, I.C.S., Secretary of Commerce and Labour, has arrived here from Darjeeling and is engaged, it is understood, in preparing material for an official statement—A. P.

NO THREAT OF RESIGNATION?

Huq To Make Statement To-day

CALCUTTA, May 24.

With reference to the news regarding the "threat" of resignation by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, on the question of settlement of the Bengal Labour strike "the Star of India", a Moslem organ has been authorities to state that it is not a fact that a misunderstanding has arisen between the Bengal Cabinet on the one hand and the Magistracy on the other.

"No question of resignation can, therefore, arise".

Mr. Huq and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Labour Minister, are expected to make an authorised statement on the situation to-morrow—A. P

SHIKARPUR SITUATION

Premier To Stay In Centre Of Disturbance To Restore Order

SHIKARPUR, May 24.

Though Shikarpur town passed a peaceful Sunday, the scene of disturbance shifted to the suburbs. The murder of two Hindus on Shikarpur-Grahseen and Shikarpur-Khanpur Roads by some unknown Muslims were reported yesterday thus bringing the total of dead to five. The number of injured is not exactly known.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidyatullah, the Premier of Sind who arrived here from Karachi summoned a conference of prominent Hindus and Muslims about 500 in number at Jamani Hall. After a heart to heart talk the meeting decided to establish a Unity Board to restore peace in the town without further delay.

The Premier requested the Hindus to open the shops and call off the 'Hartal.' So far the Hindus have not responded. They seem to have asked the Premier to stay at Shikarpur for a few days and restore calm and peace. It is understood that the Premier has agreed to remain for a few days and the shops are likely to be opened.

Armed police is patrolling the town and fresh reinforcements of armed police have arrived from Jacobabad.—United Press.

Taking the mean of many accounts, a man of 50 years has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, was eating 1,500 days, was sick 500 days, etc. He ate 17,000 lb. of bread, 16,000 lb. of meat, 4,600 lb of vegetables, eggs and fish; and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid—water, tea, coffee, beer, wine, etc

WILD ELEPHANT RUNS AMUCK

Midnight Attack On Assam Village: Twenty Huts Destroyed

DIBRUGARH: May 22.

News about the depredations of a huge wild elephant resulting in the death of one man and destruction of nearly 20 huts besides considerable damages to the standing crops, has just reached here from Korongoni Tea Estate in the interior of the Sibsagar Sub-Division.

It is reported that about midnight when all the people of the locality were asleep, a huge wild elephant, suddenly appeared from a neighbouring forest and began to pull down the houses with its trunk. The inmates of the houses who became panic-stricken began to ran pell mell for safety of their lives. But one labourer was caught by the tusker before he could escape and met with the tragic fate of being trampled to death.

Not content with having taken this toll of human life, the elephant pulled down all the huts in that area numbering about twenty and also played havoc with the standing crops in the fields.—United Press

PROPHET DAY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The birthday of the Prophet of Islam was celebrated in Calcutta to-day. A public meeting was held at the Town Hall in the afternoon under the presidentship of Hazrat Maulana Atiqur Rahaman Sahib, former Grand Mufti of the Arabic University, Deoband.

Mr. A. K. Fazul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, who addressed the gathering, dwelt on the human aspect of the Prophet's life, from which he urged his audience to draw inspiration. He particularly stressed the importance of bringing about Islamic solidarity, and referring to the Lucknow riots declared that fighting between two sects of Muslims was not countenanced by any Islamic tenets.

Every detail of the Prophet's activities and sayings throughout his eventful life, added Mr. Huq, had been recorded by his band of followers, and no one could fail to receive anything but immense benefit from studying that life, and drawing from it inspiration with which to solve his own personal problems.—A.P.

TATA MILL WORKERS' SOCIAL

(From A Correspondent)

The workers of Tata Mills celebrated their Annual Satya Narayan Maha Pooja, on Saturday last at 9 p.m. in the compound of Tata Mills, Parel.

The religious ceremony was performed by the workers, who had gathered there in thousands, and the Hari Kirtan of Ghadge Boova, attracted large audience.

A Social Gathering of workers, was specially arranged. Sir Nowroji Saklatwala presided over the function.

Mr. P. R. Mulay, congratulated the authorities for the amenities provided to the workers so far, and requested them to start a Provodent fund and extend the Co-operative Society, and to encourage the Boy Scout Troop, and the Volunteer Corps started by the Mill workers.

Dr. Ganpatrao Bhosale, Mr. Mansingrao Jagtap, Mr. Kothare, the Prosecutor, Mr. Dadasaheb Jagatap, M.L.A spoke on the importance of the Pooja and the duty of workers towards them and the Mills.

Sir Nowroji Saklatwala made a short speech, awarded a Gold Medal to Mr. Jayawant Master, for his good Services.

Travancore Maharaja Entertained By Governor General East Indies

BATAVIA, (Java).

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, his mother, Her Highness Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bai, and His Highness Prince Marthanda Varma, who are on a pleasure cruise to the Netherlands East Indies were the guests of honour at a reception held by His Excellency the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, Mr. Van Starkenborgh, and Madame Van Starkenborgh at their palace in Buitenzog.

Their Highnesses returned to Batavia on May 12 to take part in the celebrations connected with the Coronation of Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress of India.

According to present arrangements the Maharaja and members of his family expect to be able to return to Travancore by the first week of July.

ABOLISH DUTY ON NEWSPRINT

POONA, May 23.

"The Dnyan Prakash," the Marathi daily organ of the Servants of India Society, has given its support to the representation made by a number of influential Indian newspapers to the Finance Member to the Government of India for reduction in the import duty on newsprint.—United Press.

DETENUS ASSAULT. DETENU

Special Tribunal To Try Case

CHITTAGONG, May 22.

It is now definitely understood that a special tribunal will be constituted for the trial of what is known as the "Detenu Assault Case" and that it will commence sitting from the 26th instant.

It may be remembered that Pares Gupta, a home-internee of the village Sripur, under police station Boalkhali, was alleged to have been seriously assaulted by several persons on the bank of the Kanu's Dighi.

Almost all the persons who have been sent up for trial in connection with this case are home-internees like Pares who was the victim of the assault. The accused persons have been charged under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.—United Press.

DANCE PARTY ACCIDENT

Two More Succumb To Injuries

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 23.

Mrs. Golding, wife of Private J. Golding, First Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, and Mrs. Crabtree, wife of Private Crabtree, First Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, who were seriously injured in the motor bus accident at Trimulgherry in the early hours of the morning of May 20, died last night in the British Military Hospital.

The others who were injured are progressing.

It is understood that the Military Court of Enquiry appointed to investigate the accident has completed its task, but the findings have not yet been announced.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Hughes, wife of Corporal Hughes (North Staffs), was killed and nine others seriously injured in an accident to a military bus early on Thursday morning when it was returning to Trimulgherry Barracks from a dance.—A.P.

Kher Challenges Governor

Kolaba Dist. Conference Calls Upon Interim Ministry To Face Legislature

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

REVDANDA: May 23.

Moving the resolution condemning the interim Ministry and challenging the Governor to call the Legislature and to accept its verdict at the first Kolaba District Conference, held at Chowl on Sunday afternoon, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Leader of the Congress Party, in the Bombay Legislature, said: "I want you to remember that both Council-entry and Acceptance of Office were part of the great struggle for freedom, which the Congress has launched against British Imperialism."

Continuing he said that he found in some quarters, the tendency to misrepresent the Congress. He wanted to make it clear that nobody wish to depart from Delhi and Allahabad resolutions. He said that the source of all power ultimately lay in the hands of the people of this country whether all of them were enfranchised or not. He exhorted the people of the District to eschew narrow communal and sectional weakening influences and line up with the rest of the army and march solidly towards the goal.

Rule Of Sword

Mr. B. M. Gupte of Poona, who presided over the Conference, referred to the grand response given by the nation to the call of the Congress. He congratulated the people of Kolaba for returning the only Congress Harijan from Maharashtra.

He condemned the interim ministry, especially the action of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The country should thank Mahatma Gandhi in exposing the British Government in its proper perspective. He had shown that the British did not desire to transfer power to the representatives of the people even to a small extent.

Addressing the peasants who had assembled in large number, Mr. Gupte said that they were the real masters. Congress wanted them to live and if they were up and doing they could move mountains and the Goal of Independence could be reached in no time.

DEMOCRATS KILL DEMOCRACY!

Kolaba Dt. Conference Condemns Action Of Jamnadas Mehta

Right across the Bombay Harbour, on the mainland, among the girdle of brown hills is the little port of Rewas. From there towered Bombay can be seen, on a clear day, as an indistinct white line, far away on the horizon.

Getting off the ferry boat at Rewas, and into jolty buses, along dry, dusty and only occasionally even road, one comes to Alibag, the headquarters of the Kolaba district. From thence again along dusty, meandering country lanes, bounded on either side by parched brown hedges, to Chowl, lost among its tall palm groves—cocoanut and betel.

Once famed as Champavaty, Chowl has its own traditions, connecting it with the puranic legends. So late as in the days of Shivaji, it was a prosperous port and shared with Alibag and Rewdanda, the honour of being the chief ports of Konkan. There are still remnants of its old glory in broken temples, dilapidated fort walls and a tomb of one of the Angres of Kolaba.

At this village the political workers of the district met towards the week end in a political conference.

STRONGHOLD OF CONGRESS.

Kolaba district is a stronghold of the Congress. It was not always so. Days there were, not so very long ago, when Mr. N. N. Patil ruled the roost in this district. The young workers of the district got disgusted with the policy and programme or the want of either of Mr. Patil and his party started to assert themselves. They have now a strong Congress Committee in every one of the seven Talukas and even in some villages. Two years ago they started at Alibag a newspaper called "Rashtratej". It is ably edited by Mr. G. B. Pandit and claims to have a wide circulation in the district.

The result of all these activities was that Messrs. Patil and Co. were thoroughly trounced in the recent elections and Congress secured three out of the four seats (two General and two Reserved) allotted to the district. Only one seat they lost to the democratic Swarajya Party.

RIGHT TO FREE SALT.

Cocoanut and betelnut and rice are the chief produce of the district. The last assessment was some ten years ago. In that post war boom period land revenue was increased. There was a rise of 33 per cent. on all 'Khari' fields and 66 per cent. on 'Bagayat'. For the last two or three years, crops have failed and Government had granted a remission of three annas. This year too they have secured a remission of two annas, but that does not take them far. Everyday the peasants anxiously watch the sky for signs of the monsoon and every day they discuss the possibility of reduction in land revenue. Congressmen by going to gaol made it possible for them to get their supply of salt free. Now the members of the D. S. Party have roused hopes of reduction of land revenue in the minds of the peasants. They were somewhat worried as to whom they should owe allegiance. After attending the present conference they went home, their hopes somewhat damped, but their faith in the Congress reaffirmed.

A large number of delegates, from all the Talukas of the district attended the conference. Mr. B. M. Gupte, M.L.A., of Poona had been elected president. Mr. D. S. Manerikar, B.A., LL.B., was the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning the Subjects Committee met and drew up a formidable list of 18 resolutions for discussion. The main conference came off on Sunday afternoon at the Mayuresh theatre, a large structure made entirely of bamboo and palm leaves. The President-elect of the conference and Mr. B. G. Kher, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly were taken in procession from the building of the late Rao Bahadur Ramachandra T. Acharya. Headed by village drums the processions wound through the village streets to the theatre.

The proceedings began with the unfurling of the National Flag by Pusha Naqua, leader of Versova fishermen, and the singing of "Jhanda Uncha".

KOLABA PLAYS ITS PART.

Mr. Manerikar in the course of his address referred to the achievements of Kolaba in the past and more recently. Even under British rule Kolaba had not lagged behind. Particularly since 1920, it had played a great part in the several movements started by Gandhiji.

Before 1932 those who were in charge of the politics of the district were henchmen of the Government. They were spreading a false ideology which killed the spirit of youngmen. In order to put down the influence of these reactionaries, the Nationalist started their own paper. They impressed on the public mind

B. G. Kher.

that the Congress was the only institution that would bring them freedom.

DEMOCRATS KILLING DEMOCRACY!

The new Constitution had been imposed on India against her will. It had brought us nothing. It had only tightened the fetters of slavery. The Constitution would ruin India both economically and politically.

He condemned the Democratic Swarajya Party for joining hands with Cooper and Kambli. In the name of Democracy, they are killing all principles of Democracy. But as far as Kolaba district was concerned, the speaker said, that it was solidly behind the Congress. This fact had been demonstrated at the last elections.

Referring to the assurance demanded by Congress, the speaker said that the demand was quite just, and the Congress had been perfectly right in demanding it. Some people had criticised the Congress for demanding such assurances. He wished to draw the attention of such people to the Sonya Maruti Temple issue where it was shown that Jamnadas Mehta was absolutely helpless. The speaker also condemned the formation of Interim Ministries. Rarely had their been such an example of a minority forming a ministry.

Critising the Democratic Swaraj Party, he said that beyond blaming the Congress for everything, they had done nothing so far. They had been attacking the Congress saying that it was out to kill Hindu culture and that it was dominated by Muslim influence. If they really thought that the Congress was not being run on right lines it was open to them to capture the Congress.

Dealing with the programme before the country, Mr. Manerikar laid stress on the organisation of village and taluka committees, the spreadng of literacy among the masses, and abolition of untouchability. Finally he thanked Mr. Gupte for consenting to preside over the Conference.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Gupte, after thanking the gathering for the honour done to him referred to the achievements of the Kolaba District in the cause of freedom. He made special mention of the Chirner Jungle Satyagraha. The Government could demolish the stone and earth memorial of the heroes in that episode, but they could not touch the countless memorials which are enshrined in the grateful hearts of their compatriots.

Mr. Gupte also congratulated the Kolaba district on its unique success in securing the election of the Harijan candidate—a success in which, the rest of Maharashtra envied them.

Dealing with the present Constitutional deadlock, the speaker stated that in demanding an assurance Mahatma Gandhi wanted to test the Government and find out if the Autonomy said to have been secured to us, even within the limited sphere was real. The Government now stood exposed. They did not intend to part with power. The Congress, he went on, had dared the British lion in its own den. The Congress had taken no part in the framing of the Constitution. The British statesmen had all their own way in devising a constitution which

(Continued On Page 9-Col. 4)

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